

Wilson U M 20 Jan 03

THE NAPANEE

Vol. XLII] No 23—JNO. POLLARD, Editor and Publisher.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA—FRIDAY

You can generally find good reasons for every conspicuous success and it's not hard to account for our supremacy. Nowhere else in the vicinity can you find such an attractive gathering of the smartest and freshest styles. Nowhere else are good desirable goods sold at such small prices.

THE ROBINSON COMPANY NAPANEE, STORE NEWS

We don't care how particular man or a woman may be, if he or she can be pleased at all we can please them here and the too whether they wish to spend freely or economically.

DRESS GOODS SALE.

THURSDAY, MAY 29th, half past nine o'clock,
we commence selling Black Dress Goods at..... **19 Cents a Yard**

They are all small neat designs in Amures, Granite, Satin, Brilliantine and Lustre weaves. Nothing in the lot worth one cent less than twenty-five cents a yard, and many of them are the thirty-eight and five cent kind.

We will let about 500 yards go at that price. We cannot fill mail or telephone orders for the above.

Rust Proof Corsets.

Wonder if we ever told you about our Rust Proof Corsets. We have them all white and all black. Short and straight front models. \$1.00 a pair.

Sailor Hats

FOR RAINY DAY AND KNOCK-ABOUT-WEAR.

We have a very natty style of White Sailor Hats, made with bands of black or white, worth in regular way 50 cents each, but special price for them is 25 cents each while this lot lasts.

The Gibson Shirt Waist.

This new broad shoulder effect is popular with those who are tall and slight. We show them made of fine India linen, tucked and hemstitched, also much trimmed with fine Swiss embroidery. Sizes 32, 34, 36 only. \$1.25 for plain and \$2.00 for embroidery trimmed.

Russian Blue Tub Goods

Guaranteed to stand the test of washing. Takes no more stitches to make up than the poorer kind.

Made up in Scotch Drills, plain and chain stripes 12½c. a yard.

Made in Domestic Ducks polka dots and stripes 12½c. a yard.

Recommended by us for blouses and outing

Short Ends Prints and Muslins.

What ends we have are out on a table by themselves. All sorts of lengths from one yard to ten yards. The best patterns reach the remnant file first.

All Black Muslins.

It is surprising what beauty there is in the new black muslin fancies. Openwork stripes are the favorite patterns, a few embroidered spots on stripe background, look well too. 12½ to 50c yd.

Our 75 Cent Taffeta Silks.

Lots of taffetas to be had at seventy-five cents, but seldom you find the all around value that is to be had in our 75 cent Taffetas. Much used for dress skirts, waists and jackets.

Silk Gloves

Are springing into demand these days. Some people ask for the fancy shades, but plain whites and plain blacks will go with any costume.

Some good values at 15, 25 and 40 cents.

Hosiery.

"BEATSALL"—Ribbed, all sizes, from 4 inches to 10 inch foot, 10 cents a pair.

Home Furnishings.

QUALITY:—Is the password for all goods that go out of our store. Our offerings are a spring of stylish up-to-date patterns at very lowest margin of profit in

Carpets Rugs, Curtains.

have made busy days for us. During week we added to the stock more

HALL and STAIR One set is a good Tapestry CARPETS small neat design. Special at 55c. a yard. Another set is an extra quality of Tapestry, correct red shade harmonize with hall papers. Special at 60 cents a yard.

JAPANESE MATTING—Several new patterns and plain cream ground. One yard wide 20 and 25 cents a yard.

LINOLEUM—We have some very new and cheap patterns, two yards and four yards wide

TAPESTRY—Real copies of the best Brussels. One particularly nice design has border match, and we have put the price exceedingly low. 60 cents a yard.

Robinson's Clothing for Men and Boys.

No job lots from makers that we know of anything about, no patterns that somebody turned down—simply a fine fresh stock, the we know how to get together after being in business for years.

Our Clothing is as good as it looks—in as well as outside. If you like the pattern the cloth you needn't worry a bit about making—it's right. There's nothing false about it and nothing that will go wrong after it is worn a few weeks.

Our lines of \$5.00, 7.50, 10.00, 12.00, 15.00 Men's Suits are particularly strong no

This new broad shoulder effect is popular with those who are tall and slight. We show them made of fine India linen, tucked and hemstitched, also much trimmed with fine Swiss embroidery. Sizes 32, 34, 36 only. \$1.25 for plain and \$2.00 for embroidery trimmed.

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Made in Domestic Ducks polka dots and stripes 12½c. a yard.

Recommended by us for blouses and outing costumes.

The New Parasols.

The parasol is an indispensable adjunct to the summer gown. Black and white combinations are strongly represented. Blue and white and white are much shown too. Dainty greys and striking reds and roses harmonize well with some costumes.

Chambrys for the little tots, all silk if you please. For rain or shine black fills the bill. 25 cents to \$5.00

Taffeta SILKS.

Lots of taffetas to be had at seventy-five cents, but seldom you find the all around value that is to be had in our 75 cent Taffetas. Much used for dress skirts, waists and jackets.

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Some good values at 15, 25 and 40 cents.

Hosiery.

"BEATSALL"—Ribbed, all sizes, from 4 inches to 10 inch foot, 10 cents a pair.

A 40 GAUGE BLACK COTTON—Plain, Hermsdorf Dye 10 cents to 25 cents a pair.

TUCKED KNEES—For Boys and Girls, cashmere, ribbed. 15 cents to 40 cents a pair.

Our \$1.00 Colored Shirts.

Last year we thought we had the best possible shirt for \$1.00, but these are much better in cloth as well as making. Plenty of Blues, plain or with stripes, Black and White, Ox Blood and White,

ingly low. 60 cents a yard.

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No job lots from makers that no one knows anything about, no patterns that somebody's turned down—simply a fine fresh stock, the better we know how to get together after being in business for years.

Our Clothing is as good as it looks—in as well as outside. If you like the pattern on the cloth you needn't worry a bit about it making—it's right. There's nothing false about it and nothing that will go wrong after it is worn a few weeks.

Our lines of \$5.00, 7.50, 10.00, 12.00 and 15.00 Men's Suits are particularly strong now ask the salesman to show you some of them.

Special in Men's Cotton Hose at 7 cents a pair.

We were fortunate in securing 30 dozen Men's Blue and White Mixed Cotton Hose at a clear price. These are good value at 10 cents a pair. While they last we sell them at 7 cents a pair.

See them in our East Window.

On Saturday, May 24th, our two Stores will be open as usual.

BIG TEA SALE

In order to clean out the balance of my Teas I have decided to mark Tea down 10c per lb., and for the next two weeks will sell

15 Cent Tea at 10 cents.

20 Cent Tea at 15 Cents.

25 Cent Tea at 20 Cents.

and in my 20c Tea I have no rival at 25c.

WM. COXALL.

COURT OF REVISION.

Notice is hereby given that the first sitting of the Court of Revision for the Town of Napanee for the hearing and determining of appeals against the assessment of the said town for the year 1902 will be held in the Council Chamber, Napanee, on

Tuesday, the 3rd Day of June, 1902.

at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m.

JAS. E. HERRING,

Town Clerk.

Napanee, May 8th, 1902.

COURT OF REVISION.

The Court of Revision for the Municipality of Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby, in the County of Lennox and Addington, for the year 1902, will be held at the house of Samuel Buffam, at Vennachar, on

SATURDAY the 31st day of MAY,

A.D. 1902.

PAUL STEIN, Tp. Clerk.

Denby, Abinger and Ashby.

Dated at Denbigh this 7th day of May, 1902.

NOTICE.

An application has been received by the License Board for the District of Lennox, for a transfer of the Hotel License now held by Thomas Black, in the Village of Odessa, to Daniel Snider, of the Village of Odessa.

A meeting of the License Board will be held on the Thirtieth Day of May, inst., at the hour of ten o'clock a.m., for the purpose of considering the above application.

W. A. ROSE,
License Inspector.

COURT OF REVISION.

Notice is hereby given that the first sitting of the Court of Revision for the Township of Sheffield for the hearing and determining of appeals against the assessment of the said township for the year 1902 will be held in the Town Hall, Tamworth, on

Monday, the 2nd day of June, 1902,

at the hour of 10 o'clock, a.m.

JAS. AYLSWORTH, Clerk,

Tp. Sheffield.

Tamworth, May 10th, 1902.

MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY. In the village of Odessa, by public auction—Under and by virtue of the powers of sale contained in a certain Mortgage which will be produced at the time of the sale, there will be sold on SATURDAY, JUNE 7th, A.D. 1902, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of Herrington & Warner, Barristers, etc., in the Town of Napanee, the following lands—All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situated lying and being in the County of Lennox and Addington, Province of Ontario, containing by admeasurement one-eighth of an acre, be the same more or less, being part of farm lot number thirty-one in the fourth concession of said Township, being parts of Village lots numbers two hundred and thirty-nine, and two hundred and forty, in the Village of Odessa, more particularly described in a deed to Carlos Babcock from Henry Benson Asselstine, dated June 8th A.D., 1894.

For further particulars apply to HERRINGTON & WARNER, Barristers, Etc., Napanee, Vendor's Solicitors.

Napanee, May 14th, 1902.

SOUTH RIVER ROAD.

Mr. Fred Carscallen has secured Mr. Miller for the summer.

As usual, Mr. Wilmot Post, of Hay Bay, was in town last week.

Mr. John Huyck, Gretna Green, at J. Ronson's.

Mr. James A. Ronson is slowly recovering.

Miss Alma Ronson is again able to ride her wheel.

Will the Napanee young men kindly let us know what this attraction is over here. I see one or more down every Sunday.

Miss Ila Hamby at her uncle's, Mr. Chas. Hamby.

Mr. Geo. Shorey passed through here the other day.

Mrs. J. Snider, of Odessa, is visiting her niece, Mrs. John Snook.

Mr. Drury, Hay Bay, passed through here on Wednesday last.

Several farmers are getting their hay pressed.

Mr. Arthur Sparks goes out occasionally at night now. I wonder where he goes.

The elections will soon be over and the parties can then sleep a dreamless sleep.

We wish Mr. Madole every success.

Although the recent frosts damaged the smaller fruits a great deal, everything promises a good apple crop.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a Court for Revision of the Assessment Roll for the Township of Richmond will be held at the

TOWN HALL, SELBY, on

MONDAY THE 2nd DAY OF JUNE

1902,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

All persons having business at said Court will please govern themselves accordingly.

ABRAM WINTERS, Clk

Selby, May 13th, 1902.

COURT OF REVISION.

The Council of the Township of Ernestice will meet in the Town Hall, Odessa, on

MONDAY, MAY 26th, 1902,

AT TEN O'CLOCK,

for the purpose of receiving the Assessment Roll and of hearing appeals therefrom.

concerned will govern themselves accordingly.

22b E. O. CLARK, Clerk.

Clerk's office, May 9th, 1902.

NOTICE.

An application has been received by License Commissioners for the License District of Lennox, for the transfer of the Hotel License now held by Margaret Douglas, for the Palace House, in the Town of Napanee, to John P. of the Village of Brighton, Ont.

A meeting of the License Board will be held on the Thirtieth Day of May, inst., at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m., to consider the application.

W. A. ROSE,
License Inspector.

Grand Trunk RAILWAY SYSTEM

Victoria Day

May 24, 1902

Return Tickets will be issued at

SINGLE FIRST-CLASS FARE

Between all Stations in Canada; all Stations

Canada to and from Detroit, Mich., Port Huron, Mich., Fort Covington, N.Y., Bombay Jct., Helena, N.Y., Massena Springs, N.Y., Rte. Point, N.Y., Island Pond, Vt., all Stations

Canada to, but not from Buffalo, N.Y., B. Rock, N.Y., Niagara Falls, N.Y., and Suspension Bridge, N.Y.

Good Going May 23rd or 24th

Valid returning from Destination on or before May 26th, 1902.

Tickets, and all information from the Grand Trunk Railway System.

SCANTLEBURY WALLPAPER S.

You can get the BEST, LATEST, and UP-TO-DATE Wallpapers of

S. W. PRINGLE,

219 Centre Street.

17cm

THE NEE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

CANADA—FRIDAY, MAY 23rd, 1902.

We don't care how particular a man or a woman may be, if he or she can be pleased at all we can please them here and that too whether they wish to spend freely or economically.

SALE.

At a Yard.

Lustre weaves. Nothing the thirty-eight and fifty

orders for the above.

Furnishings.

the password for all goods that of our store. Our offerings this stylish up-to-date patterns at the best margin of profit in

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We have some very new and choice two yards and four yards wide. Real copies of the best Brussels. icularly nice design has border to d we have put the price exceed- 60 cents a yard.

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PERSONALS.

Prof. J. H. DeSilberg will visit Napanee June 5th and remain in town until the 7th. He may be consulted during the time at J. J. Perry's drug store.

Rev. Rural Dean Woodcock, of Camden East, will exchange duties with Rev. F. T. Dobb, of Bath, next Sunday, May 25th.

Miss Annita Clark, of New Rochelle, U. S., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. W. A. Baker, Dundas street.

Mr. Amos Robinson, of Tamworth, was in town on Tuesday.

Mr. Chas. Boyes, of Kingston, was in town on Sunday.

Mr. Archie Fairbairn left on Tuesday with a load of stock for Manitoba.

Mr. Thos. Whalen left on Monday evening for Fernie, B. C., where he has secured a good situation.

Mr. Wm. French, of Overton, was in town on Monday.

Mr. John R. McPherson, of Bath, was in town on business on Monday.

Mr. Cyrus R. Allison, of Parma, was in town on Saturday.

Mr. Robt. English, Selby, favored THE Express with a call on Saturday.

Miss Mabel Carscadden, of Sydenham, was in town on Saturday.

Mr. Walter N. Gordanier left on Friday last for Peterboro, where he has secured a position in the electrical department of the General Electric Company.

Mr. P. McLaughlin, of Forest Mills, was a caller at our office on Tuesday.

Messrs. Jas. V. C. Cliff and Chas. E. Lane, left on Tuesday for Manitoba, where they expect to secure situations.

Mr. R. E. Scott, of Napanee, spent Sunday in Belleville.

Miss Ethel Armstrong, Kingston, was the guest of Miss May Bartlett this week.

Miss Callaghan, of Kingston, was the guest of Mrs. Judge Wilkison two days this week.

Mr. Fred. Shepherd started out on the road Monday in the interest of the Douglas Co.

Mr. Fred. Elliott, of Deseronto, was in town on Tuesday. Mrs. Elliott accompanied him home after spending a week in town.

Miss Grace Ponton, of Belleville, while in Napanee was the guest of Mrs. Judge Wilkison.

Miss Laura Gonyon spent Sunday last at her home in Deseronto.

Rev. Jarvis was in Kingston Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Allison, of Deseronto, were in town on Wednesday.

Miss Daisy Cadman, of Gosport, was a caller on THE EXPRESS on Tuesday.

Mr. W. H. Scott, of Kinmount, spent Monday and Tuesday guests of E. L. Knight, Dundas st.

Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Killoran, of Ingle, were in town on Wednesday.

Mrs. John Neville, of Erinsville, is stopping with her father-in-law, Mr. Dennis Neville, Thomas st., this week.

Mrs. Lane, of Belleville, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. W. J. Campbell, East street.

Mrs. G. A. Allison, of Norwood, spent a few days in town last week.

Miss Edna Allison and Mr. Jack Allison were guests of Mrs. Finley Roblin, West st., last week.

Mr. Fred. Daly, formerly of Napanee, and son of the late Edward Daly, has been selected as the prohibition candidate for London.

BEEF TALLOW WANTED IN CAKES

Must be free of all dirt and impurities and not burnt.

Will pay the highest market price for a quantity delivered at our Lumber Yard, Napanee.

THE RATHBUN COMPANY.

R. Shipman, Agent.

PINEAPPLES, ALL SIZES, ALL PRICES.

This is the week for preserving Pineapples. We have the choicest stock to be found in this district. Call and inspect them.

J. F. SMITH, EAST END GROCER.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

FORM II (JUNIOR).

German—Stuart Connolly, Grace Grange, Lillian Preston, Edith Hawley, Ralph Scott, Bessie Sherwood, Ethel Hawley.

Geography—Bessie Sherwood, Stuart Connolly, Roy Scott, Ralph Scott, Ethel Hawley, Laura Anderson, Charlie Coxall, Essie Lucas, Cora Madden, George Mills, Rellison Hamby, Stuart Shetler, Grace Grange, Myrtle McCaul, Arthur Dafoe.

Composition—Grace Grange Bessie Sherwood, Arthur Dafoe, Willie Allen, Rellison Hamby, Ethel Sobey, Clarence Denison, Lillian Preston, Stuart Shetler, Stuart Connolly, Charlie Gleeson, Monica McCarten, Essie Lucas, George Mills.

History—Willie Allen, Stuart Connolly, Roy Scott, Charlie Coxall, Cora Madden, Arthur Dafoe, Ethel Hawley, Margaret McIntyre, Edith Hawley, Ernest Brisco, Lillian Preston, Stuart Shetler.

Arithmetic—Clarence Denison, Ernest Brisco, Sara Donovan, Stuart Shetler, Rellison Hamby, Roy Scott, Harry Steacy, Thorold Smith, Monica McCarten, Ralph Scott, Grace Grange, Ethel Hawley, Bessie Sherwood, Willie Allen, Margaret McIntyre.

Grammar—Stuart Shetler, Bessie Sherwood, Ralph Scott, Grace Grange, Charlie Gleeson, Monica McCarten, Ethel Hawley, Stuart Connolly, Lillian Preston, Arthur Dafoe, Willie Allen, Laura Anderson.

FORM II (SENIOR.)

French—Flossie Milligan, Luther Wagar, Pearl Ungar, Earl File, Ernest Madden, Iolene Haight, Maud Anderson, Ola Hosey, Arthur Fraser.

German—Maud Anderson, Earl File, Raymond Grooms.

Geography—Iolene Haight, Thorold Smith, Harry Steacy, Gordon Anderson, Lillian Logie, Flossie Milligan, Pearl

Eyvel, Olive Asselstine, Blanche Hawley, Arthur Daly, Lusia Schoales.

Physics—Olive Asselstine, Elsie Eyvel, Maggie Forrester, Charles Bartlett, Harry Daly, Maud Loucks, Janet Preston.

Algebra—Olive Asselstine, Arthur Daly, Blanche Hawley, Maud Loucks, Arthur McGreer, Elsie Eyvel.

Euclid—Blanche Hawley, Olive Asselstine, Elsie Eyvel, Arthur Daly, Maud Loucks, Leah Webster, Charles Bartlett.

Ancient History—Arthur Daly, Olive Asselstine, Blanche Hawley, Elsie Eyvel, Ethel Preston, Leah Webster.

Latin—Olive Asselstine, Maud Loucks, Maggie Forrester, Janet Preston, Harry Daly, Elsie Eyvel.

TO THE ELECTORS

—OF THE—

RIDING OF LENNOX.

GENTLEMEN,—

As you are no doubt aware, I have received the unanimous nomination as a candidate to contest the representation of Lennox in the Ontario Legislature at the next Provincial General Election.

This, however, was not of my seeking, but it was urged upon me so unanimously that I felt it my duty to accept the responsibility. I am, therefore, now in your hands as a candidate, and respectfully solicit the favor of your votes and influence to secure my election. My long residence in the county, and my business relations, especially with the farming community, have placed me in a position to know what action on the part of a representative is required to promote their best interests. The electors also know something of me, and that I have sufficient

7. 60 cents a yard.

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simply a fine fresh stock, the best
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1902

RAILWAY
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FIRST-CLASS FARE

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h., Fort Covington, N.Y., Bombay Jet, N.Y.,
ena, N.Y., Massena Springs, N.Y., House's
nt, N.Y., Island Pond, Vt., all Stations in
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Mr. W. H. Scott, of Kinmount, spent
Monday and Tuesday guests of E. L.
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Mr. Fred. Daly, formerly of Napanee,
and son of the late Edward Daly, has been
selected as the prohibition candidate for
London.

James Pennington, visiting friends in
town, has gone to Brussels, Ont., where he
will spend several weeks visiting a nephew
and recruiting his health, which has not
been of the best lately.

Charles Coffey left Tuesday for Edmon-
ton, Alberta.

A. T. Harshaw is putting in an acetylene
gas plant in his beautiful residence, Piety
Hill.

A. G. Burrows leaves on Wednesday for
Combermere, Ont., where he has secured a
position with a mining firm, prospecting
for the summer months.

H. Warner left Friday morning for
Toronto and Stratford.

Rev. Day, of Wilton, preached morning
and evening in the E. M. Church last
Sunday. Two good sermons. Church
crowded in the evening.

Mr. Harvey Mills, Mr. Robert Miller
and Mr. Wm. Forsythe were in Napanee
last Saturday.

Master Webb, with nurse, Miss Sadie
Parliament, who have been the guests of
Rev. McDonald, left on Wednesday for
Toronto.

Mr. C. P. Loyst, of Marlbank, was a
caller at THE EXPRESS office on Thursday.

Mrs. (Rev.) John Gibson will move into
her new home, on Thomas street, which
has lately been fitted up with all modern
conveniences, and the deed of which was
given her by a friend.

Mr. Peter Hanlon, of Adolphustown,
was in Napanee on Thursday and gave us
a call. He attended a meeting to hear Mr.
Gus Porter but was not captivated by his
oratory, nor pleased with his rambling
statements.

Miss May Fitzpatrick, Pueblo, Colorado,
and Miss Jennie McDonnell, Belleville, are
visiting Mrs. Jas. Fitzpatrick.

Mr. and Mrs. Dexter W. Cronk, of Par-
ham, was in Napanee on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Peters, of Thorpe,
P. O., was in town last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Hill attended the
flower festival and comedy farce at the
City Hall, Kingston, Tuesday evening.

Mr. Fred. Croft, of Picton, who went to
South Africa with the first Canadian
Contingent, has been accepted to go to the
Coronation with the Canadian regiment.
He leaves next Thursday for Point Levis,
Quebec. The Regiment will sail on the
S. S. Parisian, of the Allan Line, on 7th
June.

Mr. Massey and Mr. Tassey, late em-
ployees of the Dominion bank here, have
been transferred to the Montreal branch.
Mr. Walker, of Oshawa, takes Mr.
Massey's place, and Mr. H. R. Maitland,
of Toronto, Mr. Tassey's place.

Mr. T. Roderick, of Sandhurst, was in
town on Saturday.

List of those who attended "Floradora"
at Kingston Wednesday evening: Mr. and
Mrs. Will Boyle, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Boyes,
Mr. R. Dickenson, Miss George Herring,
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Vanluven, Mr. Ben
Davy, Miss Leone Connell, Mr. Bropley,
Charlie Anderson and wife, Mr. C. H.
Lapum, Miss Carrie Williams, Miss Kate
Ross, Mr. Will Daly and wife, Mr. Rodden,
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Robinson, Mr. Fred
Smith and Miss Cairns.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

mainyre, saint mary, Ernest Brisco,
Lillian Preston, Stuart Shetler.
Arithmetic—Clarence Denison, Ernest
Brisco, Sara Donovan, Stuart Shetler,
Rellison Hambly, Roy Scott, Harry Steacy,
Thorold Smith, Monica McCarten, Ralph
Scott, Grace Grange, Ethel Hawley, Bessie
Sherwood, Willie Allen, Margaret Mc-
Intyre.
Grammar—Stuart Shetler, Bessie Sher-
wood, Ralph Scott, Grace Grange, Charlie
Gleeson, Monica McCarten, Ethel Hewley,
Stuart Connolly, Lillian Preston, Arthur
Dafoe, Willie Allen, Laura Anderson.

FORM II (SENIOR.)

French — Flossie Milligan, Luther
Wagar, Pearl Ungar, Earl File, Ernest
Madden, Iolene Haight, Maud Anderson,
Ola Hovey, Arthur Fraser.

German—Maud Anderson, Earl File,
Raymond Grooms.

Geography — Iolene Haight, Thorold
Smith, Harry Steacy, Gordon Anderson,
Lillian Logie, Flossie Milligan, Pearl
Ungar.

History — Flossie Milligan, Thorold
Smith, Harry Steacy, Florence Gibbard,
Iolene Haight, Pearl Ungar.

Arithmetic—Willie Anderson, Luther
Wagar, Ernest Madden, Stanley Canniff,
Flossie Milligan, George Gibbard, Maud
Anderson, James Logie, Lena Bartlett,
Earl File, Lillian Logie.

Composition—Earl File, Thorold Smith,
Lena Bartlett, Arthur Fraser, Flossie
Milligan, George Gibbard, James Logie,
Luther Wagar, Gordon Anderson, Maud
Anderson, Willie Anderson.

Grammar—Ola Hovey, Maud Anderson,
Lillian Logie, Luther Wagar, Flossie
Milligan, Pearl Ungar, Thorold Smith,
Earl File, Willie Anderson, Gordon An-
derson, Lena Bartlett.

FORM III.

German—Helen Eyvel, Lillian Bicknell,
Ola Vanalstine, Gladys Grange.

French—Lillian Ungar, Herbert File,
Myrtle Stevens, Helen Eyvel, Maggie Mc-
Caul, Ethel Dean, Irene Schoales, Ola
Vanalstine, Tom Dillon, Nellie McKnight,
Bessie Price, Martha Milling, Maggie Price,
Lawrence M. Wright, Harold Cowan.

Composition—Lillian Ungar, Maggie
McCaul, Nellie McKnight, Myrtle Stevens,
Lawrence E. Wright, Mabel MacLean,
Martha Milling, Ambrose Killoran, Herbert
File, Gertrude Sills.

Chemistry—Lawrence M. Wright, Abbie
Hamilton, Leone Loyst, Frank Boyes,
Gerald Loyne, Harold Cowan, Garnet
Tulloch, Harold Martin.

Euclid—Helen Eyvel, Ethel Dean, Ola
Vanalstine, Sara Vanalstine, Leone Loyst,
Mabel MacLean, Lawrence M. Wright,
Myrtle Stevens, Lawrence E. Wright,
Ernest Gibson, Maggie Price, Frank Boyes,
Bessie Price, Lillian Ungar, Maggie Mc-
Caul.

Algebra—Ethel Dean, Helen Eyvel,
Lawrence M. Wright, Myrtle Stevens, Ola
Vanalstine, Harold Cowan, Maggie McCaul,
Abbie Hamilton, John McKim, Maggie
Price, Gertrude Sills, Frank Boyes, Lawrence
E. Wright, Ernest Gibson, Leone Loyst,
Bessie Price.

Latin—Ola Vanalstine, Lillian Ungar,
Maggie Price, Irene Schoales, Helen Eyvel,
Bessie Price, Lillian Bicknell, Ethel Dean,
Sara Vanalstine, Herbert File, Maggie Mc-
Caul, Mabel MacLean, Myrtle Stevens,
Harold Martin, Lawrence E. Wright.

History—Maggie McCaul, Myrtle Stev-
ens, Abbie Hamilton, Gertrude Sills, Law-
rence E. Wright, Helen Eyvel, Irene
Schoales, Frank Boyes, Maggie Price,
Harold, Cowan, Lawrence M. Wright,
Lillian Ungar, Willie Leonard, Ola Van-
alstine, Leone Loyst, Gerald Loyne.

FORM IV.

French—Elsie Eyvel, Maud Loucks,
Oliver Asselstine, Harry Daly, Janet
Preston.

Composition — Blanch Hawley, Luella
Schoales, Arthur Daly, Ethel Preston,
Arthur McGreer, Leah Webster.

German—Elsie Eyvel, Oliver Asselstine,
Maud Loucks, Janet Preston, Harry Daly.
British History—Ethel Preston, Elsie

DEATHS.

HAWLEY—At Napanee, on Wednesday,
21st May, Carrie Eliza Hawley, aged 13
years, 10 months and 27 days. Deceased
has been sick for some time of consump-
tion. The funeral will take place from her
mother's residence, Newburgh Road, on
Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Service at
the house.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1902.

GENTLEMEN,—

As you are no doubt aware, I have re-
ceived the unanimous nomination as a can-
didate to contest the representation of
Lennox in the Ontario Legislature at the
next Provincial General Election.

This, however, was not of my seeking,
but it was urged upon me so unanimously
that I felt it my duty to accept the respon-
sibility. I am, therefore, now in your
hands as a candidate, and respectfully
solicit the favor of your votes and
influence to secure my election. My long
residence in the county, and my business
relations, especially with the farming com-
munity, have placed me in a position to
know what action on the part of a repre-
sentative is required to promote their best
interests. The electors also know some-
thing of me and that I have sufficient
independence of character to take a course
of action, as their representative, which
will promote the interests they have at
heart; for apart from mere general con-
siderations, and from a local point of view
what benefits the people of the riding will,
in a large measure, benefit myself. If the
coming elections result in my return I
shall, while giving the Government gener-
ally my support, exercise my own inde-
pendent judgment as to the merits of every
measure submitted, having special regard
to the effects which such measure may
have upon the finances of the Province and
the general welfare of the whole people.
In my opinion the time has come when, on
the question of bounties, a halt should be
called, and, if elected, I will use my vote
and influence against further grants in the
way of bounties to corporations and private
individuals for their special personal bene-
fit.

I recognize the fact that the farming in-
dustry is by far the most important of our
industries, and I am in favor of every
measure that will advance it. But as no
industry can stand by itself, but must co-
operate with all others, I am in favor of a
policy of Provincial Development which
will utilize the resources of our new terri-
tory, promote settlement and industrial
activities, and reflect beneficially upon
every class and calling of the country,
having special regard to the laboring class
of the Province.

I will therefore pledge myself generally
to the support of all measures in this
direction, provided always that no interest
of the public is in any way injuriously
affected, morally, financially or otherwise.
Having accepted the candidature for
Lennox, I appeal to you for your support,
and should such support lead to my return
as your representative no act or course on
my part will make the electors regret that
they have placed such confidence in my
willingness and ability to serve them.

I propose holding a series of public
meetings throughout the riding before the
election, which will be addressed by my-
self, when I will be pleased to discuss the
questions affecting this Province of ours in
relation to its future management.

Yours truly,

19c

M. S. MADOLE.

Church of England Notes.

CHURCH OF S. MARY MAGDALENE—Sunday
services:—Holy Communion on first and
third Sundays of the month at the mid-day
service. On other Sundays at 8 a.m.
Matins, 11 a.m.; Evensong, 7 p.m.

PARISH OF BATH AND ODESSA.

Services for Trinity Sunday, May 25,
will be conducted by Rev. Rural Dean
Woodcock as follows:

Holy Communion at St. Alban's, Odessa,
at 10.30 a.m.; Evensong at Hawley at
3 p.m., and St. Johns, Bath, at 7.30 p.m.

Close's Mills are grinding every day.
JAS. A. CLOSE.

A. S. Kummerly pays 12 cts. per dozen
for eggs. I have a full line seed corn—
Early Gleaming, Compton's Early, North
Dakota, White Flint, Southern Sweet. I
sell sugars cheaper than all other dealers.
Try our celebrated 25 cent tea. Good tea
two pounds for 25 cents. Paine's Celery
Compound 85 cents per bottle.

CONFUSION OF CASTE.

CHAPTER XIV.

A few weeks Dorcas spent in the excitements of a first friendship and then Frank Harcourt returned to London. Mr. Trelawney had got rid of the thorn in his side, and Dorcas had lost her playfellow, and once more the old life began again, and the summer days went on as they had been used to do before Frank's revolutionary advent. For a little while the child remained dull and quiet; her former games had lost their zest for her; she pined for the companionship that had been hers for those brief weeks—for the pleasures she had tasted, whose flavor had spoiled her for the food that had satisfied her before.

But gradually the present came once more to absorb the past, and by fine degrees Dorcas grew—not, probably, to forget Frank, but to cease to think of him every hour.

"I suppose a child's heart is really about as unimpressionable as water," Mr. Trelawney sometimes thought to himself, as he watched her with speculating eyes.

It would be the same if he himself were removed from her, he used to think; she would forget all about him in a few weeks, and be contented with the first substitute that fell in her way. He told himself this with a sort of bitterness; but, nevertheless, even though he suspected that his own fate in similar circumstances might be the same as Frank's, it gave him a sense of very unquestionable satisfaction to see how rapidly, to all appearance, Frank was forgotten, and with what coolness the little damsel settled down again into her old contentment.

Perhaps she had really forgotten him; perhaps she had merely locked up the recollection of him in some secret chamber of her heart, of which she only opened the door when no one saw her. A child's nature is so strange a thing. She had been full of talk about him all the time that he was with her, carrying his name so perpetually on her lips that other people grew tired of hearing it; but from the first day after his departure she scarcely any longer talked of him at all; even when she seemed to miss him most she held her peace about him.

So time went on, and the waters seemed to have closed over Frank's name, and Dorcas—a happy but sedate little maiden—fell back into all the old ways that his visit had interrupted and broken up. Once more she became her father's companion, and the pride and gladness of her father's life. The months passed on after Frank's departure, and the years passed on, and he never came again.

Such placid years!—in which winter and seed-time and summer and harvest succeeded one another in a quiet and contented round—happy, and busy, and uneventful. The hair began to silver as they passed on Mr. Trelawney's temples, and Letty lost her youth and Dorcas slipped imperceptibly out of childhood, and shot into a tall, slim girl, with a bright and pretty face, quaker-like still, in a certain quiet and demure expression, yet with light and laughter too behind the lashes of her sweet brown eyes.

"She is very like my mother," Mr. Trelawney often said, and yet he said it always dubiously, for the girl was like her grandmother, but yet

Or
Gentility
Vs.
Nobility of Soul.

they were gentlefolks, and she was only a poor woman, and so it would not have been natural, she supposed. She was glad, with pure, unselfish love, that Dorcas was such a little lady; she never for a moment wished that it had been otherwise, or grudged her husband one grain of his delight and satisfaction in the child.

And she would look, with eyes made tender with love and thankfulness, at the little maiden, whose delicate and dainty prettiness was so far removed from anything that the unkindest lips could have called vulgar or unreined and (in spite of the sword in her own heart) feel proud that it should be so.

"Yes—she don't take after you, Letty, or any one of the lot of us," Mrs. Markham sometimes emphatically said.

Mrs. Markham had long ago taken another situation as housekeeper in a distant county, and, though she was growing old, was still buxom and healthy. Every year or two she would come to see Letty, and stay with her for two or three days, and during these visits Mr. Trelawney would treat her with great kindness, and Letty would always have much to say to her that she could say to no one else.

The last time that Dorcas had seen Mrs. Markham was when she was about fourteen years old, and for nearly three years after this Mrs. Markham happened to pay no other visit to Shepton; but when the girl was seventeen she at length came again, and the six or eight days that she stayed with Letty then amply sufficed. I fear, for the shrewd, observant eyes to find out a good deal to which poor Letty, in her tender cowardice, would gladly have kept them blind.

Till now Dorcas had lived on the whole a secluded life, but yet, though she had had few companions, there had always been certain houses in Shepton that had been open to her, so that she had been by no means altogether without friends. They had, for instance, been kind to her at the vicarage; Dr. and Mrs. Gibson top had often asked her to visit them, and perhaps some half dozen other families amongst her father's old acquaintances had taken some notice of her—partly from old friendship's sake, partly from kindness to herself.

At the time of Mr. Trelawney's marriage the whole of Shepton, as you know, had agreed that he had perpetrated a piece of egregious folly, and they had punished him for it by declining to visit Letty, and so for a good while a number of houses that had been open to him once became closed to him, and people who would formerly have greeted him with a cordial shake of the hand, if they had met him and Letty in the street, passed him now with a bow.

So Letty did not trouble Shepton society with her presence, and—society being grateful to her—was, perhaps, the more kindly treated by it on that account; and as for Mr. Trelawney and Dorcas, they mixed a little in it, in a very moderate way, and Dorcas had her friends and favorites, and indeed, on the whole, was, perhaps, made a good deal of—because people were so sorry for her, they said, and because it was such a terrible disadvantage to a girl to have a mother like Letty. "Of course nobody would ever be so cruel as to say a word to her, but she is sure

she'd look down upon me (for she's hard at times—oh, I think we're all of us hard when we're very young!) I don't know how to do it. And yet I feel she'll find it out some day, and make it worse for me than if I told her now."

"Well, Letty, my dear, if I was you, I would tell her, and have done with it," Mrs. Markham replied to this speech. "You've got nothing to be ashamed of; and, for my part, I think better of Dorcas than to believe she'd ever cast it up to you, or bear a thought on her heart against you for it. She couldn't do that, Letty, and you her own mother, though maybe she is a little bit stiff just now, and stuck-up with pride, as girls often are at her age. But she's a good girl in spite of that, and she couldn't be good and not be tender over you."

"Aunt Markham, mamma lived with you, did she not, when she was a little girl?" Dorcas said a day or two afterwards, abruptly, to Mrs. Markham herself; and Mrs. Markham—knowing how much in the dark the girl had been kept—took a moment or two hurriedly to arrange her thoughts, and then—

"She lived with me before she married your father, my dear," she said. "She came and stopped with me after her own mother died."

"Oh!—and was that in London?"

"No; here." The word slipped from Mrs. Markham's lips before she perceived that it would have been wiser to have omitted it.

"Here in Shepton?" in a tone of great surprise.

"Yes." Mrs. Markham gave her answer unwillingly, but with Dorcas sitting before her, looking with her keen eyes into her face, how could she help giving it?

"In Shepton! Then you lived here?" cried Dorcas.

"Yes, my dear, I lived here for a bit."

"And that was when papa fell in love with mamma?"

"Yes."

"And mamma was married from your house?"

"From—yes, yes—she was married while she was stopping with me."

"Papa and mamma always talk so little about old times. It is odd that I never knew before that you lived in Shepton. What house did you live in, Aunt Markham?" asked Dorcas placidly.

But this was too much for Mrs. Markham. She suddenly rose from her seat, on the pretext that her sewing was finished.

"Perhaps I'll show you some day, my dear," she said, with great outward self-possession, but inward uneasiness, and, taking up her work-basket, she walked away, and left Dorcas alone, puzzled, but still far from guessing the truth.

(To Be Continued).

THREE-EYED ANIMALS.

Tuatara Lizard and Lamprey Eel of New Zealand.

There is probably no more interesting country in the world to a biologist than New Zealand, and to Professor Dendy is due the credit of having made some very valuable original researches in regard to some of the more characteristic fauna of the country. Nearly everyone has heard of the tuatara, the curious, iguana-like looking creature, now found on only one or two islands off the coast of New Zealand, and supposed to be the oldest living type of animal on the face of the globe. One of its most curious features is an organ on its head, which at one time was spoken of as the pineal gland, but which Dr. Dendy discovered to be in reality a third eye. His paper on the subject caused the greatest interest in English scientific circles, and, as an illustration of the way in

HARD BEDS AND POOR FOOD

THE ACCOMMODATIONS IN A CHINESE HOTEL.

A Structure Which Makes Sleeping Outdoors a Desired Privilege.

China needs many things before her unique civilization can be westernized sufficiently to give her the place among the great nations of earth to which her vast resources and population entitle her, and not the least of these is first-class hotels, says a correspondent.

Slow and tedious as travelling in Kwang Hsu's empire is, it could seldom be called uncomfortable were it not for the lack of decent sleeping and eating accommodation by the way. Like everything else, Chinese inns are part of a system to which one must submit or else give up the idea of ever seeing any more of China than the treaty ports.

In order to avoid inns the traveller from the outside world often longs for the privilege of sleeping out of doors, or of rolling up in his sheepskins on the floor of his car; but this he cannot do without danger of being arrested as a vagrant. A big gateway on the street opens into a huge courtyard, surrounded on three sides by a one-story building. It is usually built of mud, with a tiled roof. The courtyard is filled with the carts and luggage of patrons. For those who have stopped for only one meal, the animals are not unhitched from the carts, and one has to be very circumspect in moving about among them in order to avoid a kick from a mule disturbed in eating his fodder.

PLEASANT FOR REPOSE.

Animals whose owners will spend the night in the inn are kept in a low shed adjoining the sleeping apartments. Many innkeepers keep pigsties—thin "razorbacks"—which have the liberty of everything on the premises. The Chinese prejudice against the foreigner is not shared by the pigs. They have a way of making his acquaintance by poking into his luggage and rubbing up against his legs that ought to strengthen the faith of the optimists that "China is longing for western light."

Chinese inns are without registers or clerks. On riding through the gateway your bridle-rein is seized by a dirty boy, who helps you to dismount, shouting loudly for the proprietor, who presently looms up through the wilderness of carts and mules. Proprietor and boy then hold a parley as to what rooms are eligible, and then a door is pushed open and the traveller is shown to his apartment. It is usually about twelve feet square. The walls and floor are hard mud and so are the beds, which extend entirely across the side of the room, with only space enough between them for a small table and a chair. The room is lighted by one window, in which paper takes the place of glass.

The first duty of the proprietor in making a patron comfortable is to stop up the holes in the paper window pane. He never tears the paper off entirely and replaces it with a new one, because the sheet of paper is worth about one-tenth of a cent and the innkeeper is not wasteful. Instead, he pastes little slips of paper over the holes until all the light that filters through it is of a motley hue.

At one end of the mule shed is the kitchen of the inn. It is here that the meals for all the patrons are prepared, to be eaten in the rooms. The menu is not elaborate. It consists only of bowls of rice or tea. Should the traveller desire a greater variety of food, he can buy it himself in the market and his own servant can cool it in the kitchen of the inn. The

and the years passed on, and he never came again.

Such placid years!—in which winter and seed-time and summer and harvest succeeded one another in a quiet and contented round—happy and busy, and uneventful. The fair began to silver as they passed on Mr. Trelawney's temples, and Letty lost her youth and Dorcas slipped imperceptibly out of childhood, and shot into a tall, slim girl, with a bright and pretty face, Quaker-like still in a certain quiet and demure expression, yet with light and laughter too behind the lashes of her sweet brown eyes. "She is very like my mother," Mr. Trelawney often said, and yet he said it always dubiously, for the girl was like her grandmother, but yet it was likeness with a difference: the delicate features came from Mrs. Trelawney, but the character of the face—a certain modest and yet frank and fearless brightness that it had—she had inherited from some other progenitor—not from Mrs. Trelawney, nor from her father, nor from Letty. With intense tenderness her father would often look into her eyes—not really reading much in them, perhaps (girls' eyes reveal so little), but with passionate love and faith believing that he read a whole world of hidden things.

Was there anything a daughter could be to a father that Dorcas was not? Between them there seemed to be a natural sympathy, deep as their two lives. They spent their days together, and neither of them seemed to need any other companionship.

He taught her Latin and Greek, and on the whole she took to these languages pretty kindly. She also, happily, became instructed in history, and geography, and in various other excellent things. It soon grew to be not only her father's daily occupation, but his delight, to teach her. He put almost all other work aside that he might devote himself to this; morning and evening she and her studies were his one most prominent thought. Perhaps the girl had a little more teaching than was quite good or wholesome for her, yet on the whole she thrived upon it, and she enjoyed it too. She was quick in apprehending, and she grew gradually to some extent, at any rate—to love these studies that were so dear to her father's heart: for his sake probably in the first place, yet also perhaps a little for themselves. She could enjoy Homer when he read it to her in his musical voice, and could even catch something from him of his own enthusiasm.

Gradually, as the years passed, she became more than a pupil to him: she became a help in his work. He could trust the careful fingers to make correct extracts for him, and the careful eyes to search for many a reference and note. The work she did was possibly dull for her sometimes, or at least it would have been if her love for him had not made it dear to her; but that love beautified it all. She was proud of being useful to him with a sacred pride; she would not have let any other hand take one iota of her labor from her.

So these two lived in one another; and as for Letty! Well, Letty had her own place, they thought—but that was not in the inner circle of the heart of either of them. The gentle, loving, feeble woman had to live her life as she best could, doing the work that fell to her to do, but closing her lips for the most part over all her futile regrets and futile longings. It was hard, perhaps at times; but then the world is full of hard things, Letty always patiently thought, and if she had her troubles she had also so much besides to make her glad. If, indeed, Mr. Trelawney and Dorcas could have loved her a little better! But then they were so different from her:

people who would formerly have greeted him with a cordial shake of the hand, if they had met him and Letty in the street, passed him now with a bow.

So Letty did not trouble Shepton society with her presence, and—society being grateful to her—was, perhaps, the more kindly treated by it on that account; and as for Mr. Trelawney and Dorcas, they mixed a little in it, in a very moderate way, and Dorcas had her friends and favorites, and indeed, on the whole, was, perhaps, made a good deal of—because people were so sorry for her, they said, and because it was such a terrible disadvantage to a girl to have a mother like Letty. "Of course nobody would ever be so cruel as to say a word to her, but she is sure to hear the truth sooner or later, poor dear," they often said; and in truth their tenderness over her brought the story of her father's marriage at times so curiously near their lips that, if Dorcas did not guess it, it was almost more her fault than theirs.

But yet, up to this time, she had not guessed it, and, happy in her ignorance, and in her unconsciousness that there was anything in her history that was kept a secret from her, she went her way without suspicion, and took her place in the little world amidst which she lived, frankly and fearlessly; until, when she had a little while passed her seventeenth birthday, there came this visit of Mrs. Markham's, which set her pondering about various things of which she had scarcely thought before.

In truth, at this period of her life, the girl in her heart was a rabid, little aristocrat, and whatever was unrefined or common, even though it might be so only in outward appearance, found little favor or charity in her sight. To a large extent it was because he was so perfect a gentleman that she was so proud of her father, and if her mother had been as perfect a lady, she would have loved her better than she did, I am afraid, by a good deal. As it was, somehow she knew instinctively that Letty was not like her father. She knew it—she seemed always to have known it; vaguely, as far as any comprehension went of wherein lay the difference between them, but very certainly and clearly indeed as to the difference itself.

But yet to her mother's shortcomings Dorcas had been so long accustomed that she had come—as was only natural—to accept them simply as matters of course, without wonder or question, or only—when they were brought prominently before her—with a little occasional annoyance. They were not aggressive faults (poor Letty's failings all her life had been so much more of the negative than the positive kind): she might be a little different from other people, but she was not startling, and—and vulgar, as surely Mrs. Markham was?

She could not make up her mind to like the latter, that was the honest truth of it. She was a dainty little lady, and she was ashamed to think that this red-faced woman, who called her father "sir" and spoke bad grammar, and could not be kept from making the beds and mending everybody's stockings, was her mother's aunt.

I am afraid that during these days the girl made Letty's heart ache many a time, and filled her with fears that she knew were very cowardly. How could she still hope now, when Dorcas was almost a woman, to keep it any longer hidden from her that she and her people had been so far beneath her father's class? and yet she had not courage to tell the secret to her that she had tried so long to keep.

"I ought to do it, perhaps," she said to Mrs. Markham sadly one day—"I feel that many a time; but when I think that, if she knew it,

country in the world to a biologist than New Zealand, and to Professor Dendy is due the credit of having made some very valuable original researches in regard to some of the more characteristic fauna of the country. Nearly everyone has heard of the tuatara, the curious, iguana-like looking creature, now found on only one or two islands off the coast of New Zealand, and supposed to be the oldest living type of animal on the face of the globe. One of its most curious features is an organ on its head, which at one time was spoken of as the pineal gland, but which Dr. Dendy discovered to be in reality a third eye. His paper on the subject caused the greatest interest in English scientific circles, and, as an illustration of the way in which research is specialized nowadays, it may be mentioned that while Dr. Dendy devoted himself to the study of the third eye, one distinguished English biologist is "working out" the skeleton, another the kidneys, and so forth. In a short time, therefore, our anatomical knowledge of the tuatara ought to be complete.

More recently Dr. Dendy has discovered another New Zealand creature possessing a third eye. This is the New Zealand lamprey, a favorite article of food among the Maoris. The third eye is situated right on the top of the head and is covered with a thin coating of skin. It is doubtful whether it is now of any practical use for seeing, but Dr. Dendy believes that at one time, far back in the world's history, there were two eyes on the back of the lamprey's head. He is further of the opinion that at one time the tuatara also had two eyes where now only one remains. In the tuatara it is the left eye which has survived, while in the lamprey it is the right eye. The English lamprey has only two eyes, and it is to that extent inferior to its New Zealand congener; but it has its compensations, for was it not recorded in our history books at school that an English king died from eating too many lampreys? No one can deprive the English lamprey of that distinction. Behold yet another instance of the way in which the historical associations of the old world counterbalance attractions which we owe to nature alone!

SAFE, IF NOT ROMANTIC.

A tourist who was ascending to the hospice of St. Bernard, when about an hour's climb from the pass, was stopped by a very dense fog, so waited for one of the dogs to come to his rescue. As the fog lifted somewhat, and his canine rescuer did not appear, he persevered, and finally arrived at the hospice, where he was warmly welcomed by the good brothers. Naturally, his first inquiry was why the dogs were not sent out, according to the custom, in so dangerous a fog, to which came the answer that he had not telephoned. "Telephoned!" he exclaimed in surprise, but recovered his equanimity on it being explained that shelters had been built all along the climb, and that each is provided with a telephone connected with the hospice. When called up the brothers send out a man and a dog, the latter of which carries bread, cheese, and wine, and as they know from the telephone which shelter to go to, no time is lost, and the wayfarer is at once relieved.

Little Boy: "Mamma, are you really going to marry an Italian count?" Pretty Widow: "Yes, my pet." Little Boy (delightedly): "Oh, then I can have the monkey to play with, can't I?"

Ethel: "Did you notice Captain Dash's tie to-night?" Mary: "Yes, but it is his moustache that always tickles me."

making a patron comfortable is stop up the holes in the paper window pane. He never tears the paper off entirely, and replaces it with new one, because the sheet of paper is worth about one-tenth of a cent and the inn-keeper is not wasteful. Instead, he pastes little slips of paper over the holes until all the light that filters through it is of a mottled hue.

At one end of the mule shed is the kitchen of the inn. It is here that the meals for all the patrons are prepared, to be eaten in the rooms. The menu is not elaborate. It consists only of bowls of rice or tea. Should the traveller desire a greater variety of food, he can buy it himself in the market and his own servant can cook it in the kitchen of the inn. To sleep on the bed of a Chinese is a would, for a foreigner, be an impossibility, were it not that he is always so exhausted at the end of each day's journey that he finds it difficult to remain awake ten minutes after alighting from his pony. He lies down on the mat that covers the hard heap of mud and surprises himself at the soundness of his slumber.

QUALITY OF CHEAPNESS.

The one redeeming thing about the inn is its cheapness. Just as the traveller is about to depart in the morning the proprietor tells him the amount of his bill. Everything charged on the "European plan." Every cup of tea, every rushlight candle, the paper window pane, a all itemized in the long list which the proprietor reels off in sing-song but the total is surprisingly low. The cost of food and lodging for one night for a traveller and two servants, with stabling and fodder for his ponies and cart mules, is about fifty cents.

Besides an inn for the general public, every large town possesses "Kung Kuan," or building set aside for the use of officials or travellers provided with government passports. The Kung Kuan is not a private institution, but is the property of the municipality, and its care and maintenance are one of the manifold responsibilities of the district mandarin. When no one eligible for Kung Kuan is passing through the town it is kept closed, but as soon as the mandarin is notified of the coming of a traveller officially conducted he sends a "banchaiti" to open it, sweep the floors, engage servants and make it ready for occupation.

The "banchaiti" is a member of the mandarin's official household. It is a sort of major-domo, who is supposed to know what is best calculated to make a travelling Chinaman comfortable and happy.

The Kung Kuan usually consists of several brick buildings surrounding a stone-paved courtyard. On his arrival the traveller finds the "banchaiti" waiting at the door of the main building to receive him. It hands him the mandarin's card, and in exchange takes one of the traveller's. This serves as a sort of receipt, indicating that the guest has arrived and is now under the protection of the municipality. Kung Kuans are usually far cleaner than the most Chinese houses, although for a long period of disuse they are often stuffy and close.

KEEP TO THE LEFT.

They are arranged and furnish with an especial care to the preservation of official dignity. Unless a traveller wishes to humiliate himself in the eyes of every one in the Kung Kuan he must take great care never to sit anywhere than at the left of a table, or to sleep in a room but the one on the left of the entrance. To ever take the right side in China, is a lowering of one's self-respect to a degree that cannot be forgiven.

ARD BEDS AND POOR FOOD

THE ACCOMMODATIONS IN A CHINESE HOTEL.

Structure Which Makes Sleeping Outdoors a Desired Privilege.

China needs many things before a unique civilization can be westernized sufficiently to give her the place among the great nations of the earth to which her vast resources and population entitle her, and not at least of these is first-class hotels, says a correspondent.

Slow and tedious as travelling in Wang Hsu's empire is, it could seldom be called uncomfortable were it not for the lack of decent sleeping and eating accommodation by the way. Like everything else, Chinese inns are part of a system to which one must submit or else give up the sea of ever seeing any more of China on the treaty ports.

In order to avoid inns the traveller on the outside world often longs for the privilege of sleeping out of doors, or of rolling up in his sheepskins on the floor of his car; but he cannot do without danger of being arrested as a vagrant. A big gateway on the street opens into a large courtyard, surrounded on three sides by a one-story building. It is usually built of mud, with a tiled roof. The courtyard is filled with carts and luggage of patrons, or those who have stopped for only a meal, the animals are not touched from the carts, and one has to be very circumspect in moving out among them in order to avoid kicking from a mule disturbed in eating his fodder.

PLEASANT FOR REPOSE.

Animals whose owners will spend a night in the inn are kept in a low shed adjoining the sleeping apartments. Many innkeepers keep pigs—in "razorbacks"—which have the liberty of everything on the premises. The Chinese prejudice against a foreigner is not shared by the pigs. They have a way of making acquaintance by poking into his baggage and rubbing up against his legs that ought to strengthen the faith of the optimists that "China is longing for western light."

Chinese inns are without registers or clerks. On riding through the gateway your bridle rein is seized by a dirty boy, who helps you to dismount, shouting loudly for the proprietor, who presently looms up through the wilderness of carts and mules. Proprietor and boy then hold a parley as to what rooms are available, and then a door is pushed open and the traveller is shown to his apartment. It is usually about twelve feet square. The walls and floor are hard mud and so are the beds, which extend entirely across one side of the room, with only space enough between them for a small table and a chair. The room is lighted by one window, in which paper takes the place of glass.

The first duty of the proprietor in making a patron comfortable is to stop up the holes in the paper window pane. He never tears the paper off entirely, and replaces it with a new one, because the sheet of paper is worth about one-tenth of a cent and the innkeeper is not wasteful. Instead, he pastes little slips of paper over the holes until all the light filters through it is of a mottled hue.

At one end of the mule shed is the kitchen of the inn. It is here that the meals for all the patrons are prepared, to be eaten in the rooms. The menu is not elaborate. It consists only of bowls of rice or tea. Should the traveller desire a greater variety of food, he can buy it himself in the market and his own servant can cook

For all practical purposes, the "banchaiti" is the proprietor of the Kung Kuan. It is he who issues the orders to the servants and superintends the preparation of the meals.

In some cases they are furnished by the "banchaiti," but more often the traveller must purchase his own food, which is only cooked by the attendants of the Kung Kuan.

Theoretically, the occupancy of a Kung Kuan is honorary and without pay to any one, but actually quite the reverse is true. By way of saying good-bye to the traveller the "banchaiti" makes a low "kowtow" and asks for a tip, or "cushaw." By long usage this has been reduced to a fixed sum, proportionate to the number of the traveller's party and the length of the time spent in the Kung Kuan. The result is that it costs far more to be a guest of a Chinese town than a patron of a public inn.

LEARNED FROM SAVAGES.

Civilization Has Much to Thank Them For.

The average man is so fond of enlarging on the blessings that have been conferred on the benighted heathen by civilization as embodied by European ideas, that it is surely time to look at the other side of the shield.

The greatest of all the arts is that of "healing," and hundreds of the natural products of the vegetable kingdom, acknowledged to-day to be the only cures for certain terrible diseases, have been given to us by members of savage tribes.

To begin with, it was a savage of Peru that first discovered the wonderful properties of cocoa, a very valuable narcotic and stimulant, from which we obtain cocaine, a drug invaluable to oculists and surgeons, making delicate operations possible without having recourse to chloroform, the action of the cocaine being that of a "local" anaesthetic, while chloroform deprives a person entirely of will-power.

Another useful medicine is kola, also a stimulant, used with cocoa, aerated water, and in certain medicines. The savages of West Africa first found out the properties of the kola nut.

Teine, a drug that has certain properties similar to tea, we owe to the Paraguayans, while tea and coffee are also due to so-called savages, as well as cocoa.

From the natives of Calabar, European scientists first learnt the use of the Calabar bean. This wonderful product of the vegetable kingdom produces an alkaloid known as esoin or physostigmin, which is indispensable to oculists.

The alkaloid is extracted from the bean and is used to contract the pupil of the eye, and in other ways that would involve too much technical detail to be set down here. In tetanus, neuralgia, and rheumatism, the bean is also of use. When taken in a large quantity the bean acts as a powerful emetic. Sparingly, it means a sure death, for it is a most curious poison.

Yet esoin is a wonderfully valuable drug, and we owe it entirely to the vigilance of a remote African tribe.

It is not only in medicine and science that we have learnt much that we should otherwise never have known from savages.

We owe the knowledge that such men as Buffalo Bill, Baden-Powell, and all the great scouts possess to the savage. It is to savages that we owe the opening up of continents, the discovery of gold mines, and all the priceless treasures that we have hunted the world through to discover.

BLUFF MADE AT SUICIDE

IT HAS BEEN USED AS A MEANS TO SUCCESS.

Has Paid Some Men Handsomely to Pretend They Have Taken Their Lives.

There is living in a charming suburb of Manchester, England, a man of considerable means whom the most conclusive evidence proved to have committed suicide more than twelve years ago. About thirty years ago he was in business in London as a wine-merchant, and was face to face with ruin, the business, in which he had succeeded his father, having gone wrong through mismanagement. So bad was the condition of his affairs that he forged some money-bills to enable him to stave off his creditors. Having obtained the cash, he changed his mind as to what he should do with it, went down to Dover, with a handbag and a rug, and boarded a Calais steamer. He attracted a good deal of attention by his strange, excited manner, and the number of drinks he gulped down before the steamer started; and half-a-dozen people aboard were able to accurately describe him. But he never reached Calais. When the steamer ran in at that port, a passenger was missing.

The vessel was searched high and low, but the bag and rug were all that could be found, and, no one having seen the merchant leave the vessel before starting, it was decided that he had committed suicide by throwing himself overboard under cover of the darkness. His bag was therefore searched. It contained a little personal linen, a hair-brush, and a letter. When this letter was opened by the proper authorities, it was made manifest that the ruined wine-merchant had committed suicide, for it was addressed to his wife as a last farewell, and stated that the writer was going away to end his troubles in the

ONLY WAY THEY COULD END.

As no body was found no inquest was held. The business was wound up, and few persons ever heard of the forgery, as it was not discovered until some weeks after the suicide had been forgotten by the public.

To cut a long story short, the unworthy merchant "doubled-back" on his track at Dover, and went abroad by another route. With his ill-gotten capital he set himself up in business in Frankfurt in Germany. He prospered, and was duly joined by his wife; he then sold his business, and, being assured safety by being nine years dead, returned to his country, where he lives, under an assumed name, of course, and a changed exterior, in comparative affluence.

Some years ago, a boatman, near Maidenhead, England, whilst walking along the towpath espied a row-boat floating keel upwards. He got a boat, went out, righted the drier, and identified it as one belonging to his employer, which had been let out to a gentleman the evening before and not returned. There was nothing to show how the boat had capsized. The following day a detective came down to the boat-house. A gentleman was missing from London; it was believed he had committed suicide, and he had been traced to Maidenhead. The boatman recognized a photo of the missing man as that of the man to whom he had let out the boat he had found capsized the day before. Consequently, the river was dragged, but no body was ever found.

The missing man had, however, written from a local hotel a letter to his wife, in which he said he was going to drown himself, as he was face to face with ruin, he having run his stock-taking business at a

CURFEW MUST NOT RING TO-NIGHT.

England's sun was slowly setting o'er the hills so far away, Filling all the land with beauty at the close of one sad day; And the last rays kiss'd the forehead of a man and maiden fair, He with steps so slow and weakened, she with sunny, floating hair; He with sad, bowed head and thoughtful, she with lips so cold and white, Struggling to keep back the murmur, "Curfew must not ring to-night."

"Sexton," Bessie's white lips faltered, pointing to the prison old, With its walls so dark and gloomy—walls so dark and damp and cold—"I've a lover in the prison, doom'd this very night to die At the ringing of the curfew, and no earthly help is high; Cromwell will not come till sunset, and," her face grew strangely white, As she spoke in husky whispers, "Curfew must not ring to-night!"

"Bessie," calmly spoke the sexton—every word pierced her young heart Like a thousand gleaming arrows, like a deadly poisoned dart—"Long, long years I've rung the curfew from that gloomy shadowed tower, Every evening, just at sunset, it has told the twilight hour I have done my duty ever, tried to do it just and right, Now I'm old I will not miss it; girl, the curfew rings to-night!"

Wild her eyes and pale her features, stern and white her thoughtful brow, And within her heart's deep center, Bessie made a solemn vow; She had listened while the judges read, without a tear or sigh, "At the ringing of the curfew—Basil Underwood must die." And her breath came fast and faster and her eyes grew large and bright—One low murmur, scarcely spoken—"Curfew must not ring to-night!"

She with light step bounded forward, sprang within the old church door, Left the old man coming slowly paths he'd trod so oft before; Not one moment paused the maiden, but with cheeks and brow aglow, Staggered up the gloomy tower, where the bell swung to and fro; Then she climbed the slimy ladder, dark, without one ray of light, Upward still, her pale lips saying: "Curfew shall not ring to-night!"

She has reached the topmost ladder, o'er her hangs the great dark bell, And the awful gloom beneath her, like the pathway down to hell; See, the ponderous tongue is swinging, 'tis the hour of curfew now And the sight has chilled her bosom, stopped her breath and paled her brow. Shall she let it ring? No, never! her eyes flash with sudden light—As she springs and grasps it firmly—"Curfew must not ring to-night!"

Out she swung, far out, the city seemed a tiny speck below; There, 'twixt heaven and earth suspended, as the bell swung to and fro; And the half-dead sexton ringing (years he had not heard the bell) And he thought the sexton ringing

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AS THEY SAID.

"I can't bear you," as the sea said to the leaky ship.

"I speak within bounds," as the prisoner said to the gaoler.

"I'm soled again," as the old boot said to the shoemaker.

"I'll drop you a line," as the sailor said to the man overboard.

"It's hard to beat," as the man said of the hard-boiled egg.

"I'm lost in grief," as the fly said when he tumbled in a lady's tear.

"This is a drop too much," as the man said when he fell off a house-top.

"I'm not so strong as I used to be," as the onion said when he was bolted.

"Oh, listen to my tale of woe," as the man said when his horse bolted.

"I'm tied to thyme," as the bunch of mint remarked when the cook wanted it.

"That's a bit off," as the man said to the barber when he snipped his chin.

"Let me collect myself," said the man that was blown up by a lyddite shell.

"I did it in a fit of abstraction," as the pickpocket pleaded when he was caught.

"I'll take your part," as the dog said when he stole a portion of the cat's dinner.

"'Tis a grave situation," as the man said when he saw an advertisement for a sexton.

"I fall in with the idea," as the inventor said when he and his airship fell in the river.

"I'm going to open a shop," as the bungler said when he commenced on the window catch.

"I have a great many bad habits," said the second-hand clothes dealer to his customers.

"I'll take the bounce out of you," as the man said when he stuck a knife through the ball.

"I feel for you," as the young man said when he searched for his collar stud in the dark.

"Prevention is better than cure," said the pig, when he fled from the butcher's killing attentions.

"I must leave in disgust," as the darkey remarked on wishing his good-bye on a stormy night.

"He has a lot of money behind him," as the man said when he saw a loafer with his back to a bank.

"Come, get up, you've been in bed long enough," as the gardener said when he was pulling up carrots to send to market.

"There is too much system in this school business," growled Tommy. "Just because I snickered, little the monitor turned me over to the principal, and the principal turned me over to pa." "Was that all?" "No. Pa turned me over his knee."

The longest period any man has been Prime Minister of England during this century was 178 months, between 1812-1827. Lord Liverpool was Premier.

ing to his employer, which had been let out to a gentleman the evening before and not returned. There was nothing to show how the boat had capsized. The following day a detective came down to the boat-house. A gentleman was missing from London; it was believed he had committed suicide, and he had been traced to Maidenhead. The boatman recognized a photo of the missing man as that of the man to whom he had let out the boat he had found capsized the day before. Consequently, the river was dragged, but no body was ever found.

The missing man had, however, written from a local hotel a letter to his wife, in which he said he was going to drown himself, as he was faced with ruin, he having run his stock-broking business at a loss for a considerable time. He inclosed postal order to the amount of \$20, which he said was all he possessed, for he had just previously lost \$3,500 odd on the Turf in fruitless efforts to

REDRESS HIS FORTUNE.

In the light of all the circumstances no one doubted but that the unfortunate stockbroker had committed suicide. His wife was inconsolable, and in the seventh month of her widowhood went to seek comfort, so she said, of her sister who lived in Italy. Strange to say, she never arrived there, and, despite careful inquiries on the part of the deceased stockbroker's creditors, who had been badly hit by his failure, for years it remained a mystery what had become of the widow. A clue was by chance obtained one day, and, on the strength of it, a private inquiry agent was sent out to Buenos Ayres. He arrived just in time to express sympathy with the lady in the actual death of the stockbroker, who had died the day previously from fever, after having made a very nice little fortune by cattle-rearing.

Scotland Yard has on its records the case of a ticket-of-leave man, who, to avoid having to report himself to the police from time to time, and to wipe out the stain on his history, "committed suicide" by drowning himself in the river near Greenwich, "because," he alleged in a letter he wrote to a friend, "he was desperate at the way he had been hounded down by the police ever since he left prison."

Years later, an Inspector of Prisons, who had a very long memory for faces, met, at a friend's house, a man, posing as an American of means, whose face seemed strangely familiar, and more strangely suggested a certain prisoner to the Inspector's mind. Much thought strengthened the recollection; photographs at Scotland Yard were hunted through, and then the American was identified as the ex-convict suicide. The man had, however, been put on the alert by some remarks made by the Inspector, and taken himself off before the police could inquire of him how it came about that a dead ex-convict possessed a banking account running into thousands, and was known at most of the best hotels in Europe.—Pearson's Weekly.

Softleigh: "Is Miss Uppton in?" Maid: "No, sir. But she told me to say if you called that it was very kind of you." Softleigh: "Very kind of me! Now, I wonder what she meant by that?" Maid: "I don't know, sir; but I think she meant it was kind of you to call when she was out."

Mr. Fargone: "My dear friend, I am in despair. That girl's heart is as hard as steel. I can make no impression on it." Friend: "You don't go at it in the right way. Try diamonds. They are harder than steel."

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And the awful gloom beneath her, like the pathway down to hell; See, the ponderous tongue is swinging, 'tis the hour of curfew now And the sight has chilled her bosom, stopped her breath and paled her brow.

Shall she let it ring? No, never! her eyes flash with sudden light As she springs and grasps it firmly—"Curfew must not ring to-night!"

Out she swung, far out, the city seemed a tiny speck below;

There, 'twixt heaven and earth suspended, as the bell swung to and fro;

And the half-deaf sexton ringing (years he had not heard the bell) And he thought the twilight curfew rang young Basil's funeral knell; Still the maiden clinging firmly, cheek and brow so pale and white,

Stilled her frightened heart's wild beating—

"Curfew shall not ring to-night."

It was o'er—the bell ceased swaying, and the maiden stepped once more

Firmly on the damp old ladder, where for hundred years before Human foot had not been planted; and what she this night had done

Should be told in long years after—as the rays of setting sun Light the sky with mellow beauty, aged sires with heads of white

Tell the children why the curfew did not ring that one sad night.

O'er the distant hills came Cromwell; Bessie saw him, and her brow,

Lately white with sickening terror, glows with sudden beauty now;

At the foot she told her story, showed her hands all bruised and torn

And her sweet young face so haggard, with a look so sad and worn,

Touched his heart with sudden pity—lit his eyes with misty light:

"Go, your lover lives," cried Cromwell; "Curfew shall not ring to-night"

—Rose Hartwick Thorpe.

THE WORLD'S SHEEP.

Amongst domestic animals, sheep is the most useful to man. In the British Isles alone there are 20,000,000 sheep. The world's total stock is 540,000,000, or fully 100,000,000 more than all other domestic animals combined. It might be possible to dispense with the 2,800,000 tons of mutton the world consumes in the course of a year, though it comprises one-fifth of the total meat supply; but what we could not do without is the wool. Great Britain alone exports 341,000,000 lbs. weight of wool in a year, turning this vast amount of fleece into material valued at £11,000,000. The world at large works up very nearly 12,000,000 tons of sheep's wool in the same period. This is a hugely greater amount than that of any other material used for cloth-making. For the other forty fibres in common use do not altogether aggregate half of this amount.

Mrs. De Fadd: "The latest fashion is to have the piano built into the wall." Mr. De Fadd (wearily): "Well, that's sensible! Let's wall up ours."

A lady was looking for her husband, and inquired anxiously of a housemaid: "Do you happen to know anything of your master's whereabouts?" "I'm not sure, ma'am," replied the careful domestic, "but I think they're in the wash."

HOW TO LIVE HAPPILY.

Opportunity to Live Content With Small Means.

Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two, by William Bally, of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

A despatch from Chicago says:—Rev Frank De Witt Talmage preached from the following text:—Mark viii, 36, "What shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

A most magnificent text, especially easy of interpretation at the present time. This is pre-eminently a commercial age. Everywhere man is struggling after the mighty dollar. Capital strives to beat down every obstacle, that its rivers of gold may grow into oceans. Prove to a man who has money that by a certain investment he can make more money, and there is no trouble to persuade him to invest. Why does a real estate speculator buy land? To make money. When examining a piece of property, he says to himself: "If I buy, shall I be able to sell at an advanced price? Is this suburban region going to be built up? Will the electric cars come out here? Shall the future residents have easy access to the city? Shall I be able to make enough out of my bargain to warrant the output of cutting this farm up into streets and building lots—enough to pay my taxes in the meantime?" The merchantman's chief thought is to decrease his expenses and thereby increase his profits. To have the maximum of returns for the minimum of output he sends his buyers to Europe. There they can buy the cheapest. He has wires strung round the store so he can dispense with his cash girls. He pays promptly for his goods to avail himself of the discount. To woo more trade he has his delivery wagons stationed in the neighboring towns. His customers are thus accommodated. They do not have to carry their bundles home.

TO INCREASE THE PROFITS

and decrease expenses the large corporations are being formed. There are the steel trust, the oil trust, the tin can trust, the sugar trust, the tobacco trust, the coal trust, the flour trust, the meat trust. A trust is primarily formed to regulate the selling prices; but secondarily, a trust is formed to lessen the cost of production.

Thirty or forty men in the same line of business come together. They say to each other: "What is the good of trying to financially cut each other's throats? Why not have a community of interests? Instead of having many different offices we can have one big central office. Instead of having thirty or forty different presidents and secretaries and treasurers and cashiers and superintendents and general managers we can have each department under a single head. If we are in the brick business, we can have the brick yard which is nearest to the site of the proposed building make the bricks and thus save expense of cartage. The tie which binds the leaders of a great corporation is not one of sentiment, but one of profit. Christ, in my text, talks to his brothers as though they were a collection of business men. He practically says: "Before you settle the question of your eternal destiny I want you to enter into some gospel mathematics. I want you to put down upon a piece of paper all the riches of the world. Place there the value of the gold of countless mines and of the cattle on

chance ten hours per day, I am planning most of the time. I am afraid the men will strike and the whole plant will stand idle. My poor brain, tired from overwork, will not let me sleep at night. I am worried because I fear that if I should die my children could not straighten out the estate. They might lose everything." Indeed, there is but little pleasure in being rich and owning more houses

THAN YOU CAN LIVE IN.

When the man of the text gains a life interest in the world by losing his own soul, he unkenels and unleashes the bloodhounds of his lower passions. He enters into a contact with Satan the same as he would for. As a merchant there comes to him a questionable proposition. He knows that if he yields great profit will accrue. He knows that if he does what this questionable proposition demands he must practice deceit. He lies awake two or three nights trying to decide whether or no he will be dishonest. At last, in the midnight hour, he yields. He practically calls Satan into his bedroom. While lighting the gas he says: "Now, Satan, I am resolved to be dishonest. I intend to be a Shylock and demand the full pound of flesh nearest Antonio's heart. Give me success, and I am willing to sell you my soul." When a man comes to such a decision as that, he naturally lets loose the lower part of his nature. As a merchant he becomes a mere money making machine. As a lawyer who seeks political preferment he becomes an Aaron Burr.

Now, while there is nothing in this world that can be compared in value to an immortal soul, my text does not imply that if a man gives his soul to Christ he shall have nothing but poverty and humiliation, the poorhouse and a potter's field. The Bible refutes that idea. In the thirty-seventh Psalm we read, "I have been young and now am old, yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken nor his seed begging bread." The same God who cares for the sparrow and who numbers the hairs of our head will not let his children want. The Divine Father will always see.

IF WE DO OUR DUTY,

that we have enough to eat and to drink, enough to wear and a place where we can sleep. Every one who gives his soul to Christ will be able to sing Channing's symphony. He will have, at least, an opportunity to live content with small means, to seek elegance rather than luxury, refinement rather than fashion, to be worthy, not respectable and wealthy, not rich; to study hard, think quietly, talk gently, act frankly; to listen to stars and birds, to babes and sages with open hearts; to bear all cheerfully, do all bravely, await occasions, hurry never—in a word, to let the spiritual, unbidden, grow up through the common. Could happiness demand any greater opportunity to exist than these opportunities which are given by God to all his children who obey him? I would that we all might go back more contented to our everyday duties of life, no matter what those duties may be. Whether they are in the store, the office, the pulpit, the parlor, the nursery or the kitchen it matters not. I would that we would all go the more cheerfully,

SLAUGHTER BY REBELS.

Fugitives From Kwangsi Tell of the Killing of Thousands.

News was brought by the steamer Olympia, which arrived at Victoria, B.C., recently from the Orient, of further success by the Kwangsi rebels. Fugitives who arrived at Canton reported that when Ching Shang Fui was captured more than one thousand people were slaughtered, and that the rebels burned and looted the stores and houses. Terrible slaughter is also reported from other captured towns.

After the capture of Lung Chau, an important point on the Anam border, messengers from the rebels went to the camp of Gen. Ma's Imperial troops and urged them to join the rebels. The messengers stated that the rising was caused in consequence of the oppression of missionaries and converts and also because of the unbearable burden caused by the indemnity. The fugitives say several thousands of the Imperial troops deserted.

It was thought that the stories of bloodshed were exaggerated by panic stricken peasants, who have been running in hundreds from their farms to the walled cities. Investigation showed, however, that the mortality was very great. For days the people of Nanning on the West River have been bringing mutilated corpses of soldiers and villagers ashore and giving them burial.

NEARLY A THOUSAND BODIES

had been taken from the river by the boatmen, and still others were floating down the river. The bodies were those of soldiers, rebels, and country folks.

The rebellion is strongly anti-foreign, and much hatred is being shown against foreigners because of reports emanating from Canton that the cholera there has been caused by foreigners having poisoned the salt. Big placards have been posted on the walls of that port stating that foreigners have poisoned the river and wells as revenge for the Boxer rebellion.

The rebels have an agency at Canton through which a steady supply of arms is being imported into the western part of Kwangsi, the rifles and ammunition being taken up the West River. One large shipment of rifles and ammunition, which was said to have been forwarded from San Francisco, was seized at Canton and confiscated.

Some Chinese of Taichow extracted a boy's eyes, it being given out that Roman Catholic missionaries of the vicinity had offered a large price for them. The report fired the Chinese and they rebelled. Stones were thrown at the British Consulate, and the houses of the foreigners were surrounded by crowds who pelted them with stones. The houses were barricaded by the owners and the rioters kept at a distance with rifles. The British cruiser Arethusa and the German gunboats Luchs and Geier were sent to the scene and on their arrival, the rioters dispersed. Those who spread the rumor were arrested by the Tao Tai, when the British Consul asked for explanations, and immediately executed. The warships then left and the Chinese began rioting again immediately after their departure. The situation was considered serious.

THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.

What They Must Put Up With in That Country.

As is well known the larger Russian towns, with the exception of Russian Poland, are mostly closed to the Jews. In order to make a temporary stay they must have a residence certificate from the police, and in order to live there always a settlement license, which is only granted in the rarest cases. In con-

THE S. S. LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON
MAY 25.

Text of the Lesson, Acts xiii, 52. Golden Text, Acts, xiii, 38.

48. Paul and Barnabas, speak to them, persuaded them to continue in the grace of God.

Crossing from Cyprus to the mainland, they arrive at Perga, where John Mark left them and returned to Jerusalem. Thence they journeyed to Antioch, in Pisidia, and are found at the synagogue on the Sabbath, and, being invited to speak, Paul begins at the exodus of Israel from Egypt and preaches unto them of the resurrection and through Him the forgiveness of sins. A service many asked to hear the words again the next Sabbath, as they followed Paul and Barnabas they urged them to continue in the grace of God.

44. And the next Sabbath came almost the whole city together to hear the word of God.

The apostles had no doubt spoken to many through the week, those who had heard the preceding Sabbath had not been quiet at the wondrous resurrection story the consequent great redemption fully and freely proclaimed. It came the talk of the town, and immense congregation assembled to hear the wisdom or the oratory of the apostles, but to hear word of God.

45. But when the Jews saw multitudes they were filled with envy and spake against those things.

Such manifest working of the Holy Spirit could not but provoke adversaries to envy and blasphemy. Compare Acts v, 33; vii, 54. None of the religious people of the community is stirred to talk against the preaching, it is an evidence that he is wonderfully in sympathy with Christ or that the preacher lacks salt (1st Tim. iii, 12; Cor. 6). There are not many who are willing to endure sound doctrine (Tim. iv, 3).

46. It was necessary that the word of God should first have been spoken to you; but seeing ye put from you and judge yourselves worthy of everlasting life, turn to the gentiles.

To the Jews first, then to the gentiles, was the principle acted up in all apostolic preaching (Acts 26; Rom. i, 16). Man has the power of receiving or putting from; in this great gift of everlasting life which God has provided at such finite cost.

47. I have set thee to be a light of the gentiles that thou should be for salvation unto the ends of the earth.

Paul's commission was to bear name of the Lord not only before children of Israel but before the gentiles (Acts ix, 15), and he quoted from Isa. xlix, 6, concerning Israel's Messiah, called the Servant of the Lord. While the mystery of the church is not clearly unveiled in the Old Testament (Eph. iii, 5, 6), the calling of gentile nations after Israel's example have been converted is an oft-repeated fact, and yet Paul gathered from this passage something concerning his mission to the gentiles.

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The gentiles gave heed to the message, and by receiving the word of the Lord they glorified it; they were made glad in Him whom they thus received. In this age all are given to Christ, but all who are given shall come, and whose

of having thirty or forty different presidents and secretaries and treasurers and cashiers and superintendents and general managers we can have each department under a single head. If we are in the brick business, we can have the brick yard which is nearest to the site of the proposed building make the bricks and thus save expense of cartage. The tie which binds the leaders of a great corporation is not one of sentiment, but one of profit. Christ, in my text, talks to his brothers as though they were a collection of business men. He practically says: "Before you settle the question of your eternal destiny I want you to enter into some gospel mathematics. I want you to put down upon a piece of paper all the riches of the world. Place there the value of the gold of countless mines and of the cattle on a thousand hills. Place there the value of the palaces of kings and queens. The value of the great commercial interests of the world. Put all these values down. Add the figures up. Then from that aggregation of numbers subtract the value of your immortal soul and behold what you have left."

MATHEMATICS CANNOT LIE.

Two and two always make four. Ten times ten make 100. Twelve divided by four always gives three. Five from five leaves nothing. Come, let us try to solve the greatest of all problems, "What shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

Satan comes to a man who in all probability will not live over five or ten or perhaps twenty years, and he says: "My friend, you give me a mortgage on your eternal soul, to be foreclosed at your death, and I will give you a life interest in the world. I will give you more food than you can eat, more clothing than you can wear, more houses than you can live in, more money than you can spend, and at your earthly demise I will not care for your money or your stocks, but I will only demand and take your immortal soul." Come now, let us reason together. Are you, an immortal man, with a soul which shall live on through the coming ages, with a soul that shall stand by the cradle of unborn millenniums, with a soul that shall yet witness this earth gasp and die of old age, to enter into such a contract? Read the simple statement of the proposed agreement. Ask yourself this momentous question: "What shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" and exercise the common sense God has given you.

Great worldly possessions do not necessarily imply a life interest in happiness. Indeed we believe those in the ordinary walks of life have

BETTER POSSIBILITIES

for happiness than those in the higher walks. The more influential one becomes the greater his responsibilities and anxieties.

What was the happiest time of your life? You are now a great merchant or lawyer or physician or governor or senator. Is this your supremely happy moment? "No," you answer, "the happiest time of my life is not found in the present, but in the past. Now I have riches, a city mansion and a country home. These results of financial success do not bring to me peace of mind and contentment. The happiest time of my life was when a poor young man I lived on a small salary. Though my wages were not large, I yet had enough to marry on. I won a true, good, noble wife. We started out in two small rooms. The babies came one by one. The small salary was somehow able to stretch enough to furnish food and clothing for all. We always had enough to eat. Our garments could defy any cold. Never were a pair of birds happier hatching out their eggs in a dovecot than my wife and I in our little nest. But now, instead of working as a me-

to seek elegance rather than luxury, refinement rather than fashion, to be worthy, not respectable and wealthy, not rich; to study hard, think quietly, talk gently, act frankly; to listen to stars and birds, to babes and sages with open hearts; to bear all cheerfully, do all bravely, await occasions, hurry never—in a word, to let the spiritual, unbidden, grow up through the common. Could happiness demand any greater opportunity to exist than these opportunities which are given by God to all his children who obey him? I would that we all might go back more contented to our everyday duties of life, no matter what these duties may be. Whether they are in the store, the office, the pulpit, the parlor, the nursery or the kitchen it matters not. I would that we would all go the more cheerfully, because the harder our lot in life the nearer these troubles can bring us to God. When we are friendless and poor and helpless, then God is always ready to pour out the measureless wealth of his affections upon us, his suffering children.

A NOTED LONDON PREACHER

was delivering his sermon in an open field. Upon the outskirts of the audience there halted the carriage of a famous family. Lady Anne Erskine (for that was the name of the occupant) became an absorbed listener. Suddenly the minister turned and, facing this aristocratic beauty, began to sell her soul, as though she was on the auction block and he was the auctioneer. "My brethren," exclaimed the preacher, "I am now going to hold an auction sale, and I bespeak your attention for a few moments. I have here a lady and her equipage to expose to public sale, but the lady is the principal and the only object that I wish to dispose of at the present time. There are three earnest bidders in the field. The first is the world. Well, and what will you give for her? I will give riches, honor, pleasure. That will not do. She is worth more than that, for she will live when riches, honors and pleasures of the world have passed away. You cannot have her. The next bidder is the devil. Well, and what will you give for her? I will give all the kingdoms of the earth and the glory of them. That will not do, for she will continue to exist when the kingdoms of the earth and the glory of them have vanished like the shadows of the night before the rising sun. You cannot have her. But list and hear the voice of another bidder, and who is that? Why the Lord Jesus Christ. Well, what will you give for her? I will give grace here and glory hereafter, an inheritance incorruptible, undefiled and that fadeeth not away. These three bidders still contend for the possession of souls—your soul, my soul and the soul of every one that cometh into the world. One bid or the other we must accept. The choice must be made. The decision rests with you. May God help every one of us to decide aright, for what shall it profit a man if he should gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

HENS HATCHING FISH EGGS.

According to the science column of a German weekly paper, the hens of China lead busy lives. When not engaged in hatching out a brood of their own kind they are put to the additional and novel task of hatching fish eggs. Chinese cheap labor collects the spawn of fish from the water's edge and puts it in an empty egg shell, which is then hermetically sealed with wax and placed under the unsuspecting and conscientious hen. In a few days the egg shell is removed and the spawn, which has been warmed into life, is emptied into a shallow pool. Here the fish that soon develop are nursed until strong enough to be turned into a lake or stream.

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At a merchant's widow's the police fetched out of a sham wall in a room eight Jews, the perspiration streaming off their faces in consequence of the heat in their narrow hiding-place, in which they could scarcely breathe. In the same lodgings in the corner of a room a large chest of drawers was found, the front part being a large door painted to represent drawers. On it being opened two Jews were discovered jammed together. In another lodging a cupboard was found with double sides, in which four Jews were concealed. When fetched out they said that they had already intended coming out of their own accord, as they were nearly suffocated for want of air. At the same place the police saw a girl sleeping on three mattresses. When told to get up, she said in a low voice: "I can't, I feel very ill; my hands pain me and my feet won't carry me," but when the police were going to raise her she jumped up and ran. Under the mattresses in a large box there was a Jew. All these Jews were sent off by the police to their native places.

WHY HE TURNED PALE.

At a shooting range there is usually a telephone from the marksman's stand to the target. The marker is thus in communication with the shooter, and if care is used, there is no danger. Occasionally, however, accidents happen like the following, which the Hon. T.F. Freemantle tells in his recently published volume, "The Book of the Rifle."

Sir Henry Halford was shooting at a range of a thousand yards. The day was not clear, and it was impossible at such a distance to see surely, even through a glass, the movements of the marker. Thinking the marker must be ready for him to begin, Sir Henry asked through the telephone, "Are you all right?" The marker replied, "All right, sir, in a minute."

Unluckily, Sir Henry caught the "All right, sir," but missed the last part of the sentence by removing the telephone too soon from his ear.

He lay down and fired a shot. On looking through his telescope, he was horrified to see the marker with a perfectly white face staggering toward his shelter.

Ringling him up on the telephone, Sir Henry cried, "What has happened? Are you badly hurt?"

"No, sir, I'm not hurt," came the reply, "but I had a bucket of white-wash between my legs, painting the target, and you put a bullet into it and splashed it all over my face."

from Isa. xlii, 6, concerning Israel's Messiah, called the Servant of the Lord. While the mystery of the church is not clearly revealed in the Old Testament (Eph. iii, 5, 6), the calling of the gentile nations after Israel shall have been converted is an oft repeated fact, and yet Paul gathered from this passage something concerning his mission to the gentiles.

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The gentiles gave heed to the message, and by receiving the word of the Lord they glorified it and were made glad in Him whom they thus received. In this age none are given to Christ, but all will be given shall come, and whose will may come, with the assurance that none who come will be cast out (John vi, 37; Rev. xxii, 17). This is the time of salvation for the elect church, after which shall come the salvation of all Israel at the end of all nations.

49. And the word of the Lord was published throughout all the region.

This is the work and the privilege of every redeemed one, for it is written, "Let him that heareth say come." And if we have received the gospel for ourselves it is not for ourselves only, but we have been entrusted with the message that others through us may hear it also, and all who have not yet heard we as debtors and should say, "As much as in me I am ready to give the gospel" (Rev. xxii, 17; I Thes. ii, 4; Rom. i, 14, 15).

50. But the Jews stirred up the devout and honorable women at the chief men of the city and raised persecution against Paul and Barnabas and expelled them out of their coasts.

Was it for this the Spirit sent them forth? Did He know that they would be thus rejected and ill treated? Yes, perfectly did He know all, and even our Lord Himself to them before He died that they would be put out of the synagogues and killed for His sake, and they must not be offended nor afraid (John xvi, 1, 2; Matt. x, 28).

51. But they shook off the dust of their feet against them and came unto Iconium.

Compare chapter xviii, 6, and see their instructions in Mark vi, 11 Luke ix, 5. It is our glorious privilege to proclaim the glad tidings, make known the love of God, offer to all in His name eternal redemption through the blood of Christ, knowing that as we do so reliance upon the Holy Spirit. His word will never return to Him void.

52. And the disciples were filled with joy and with the Holy Ghost. All that we are called upon to be for the sake of Christ and if truth should be borne cheerfully. If He has taught us to be exceeding glad and leap for joy under such circumstances (Matt. v, 10-12; Luke vi, 22, 23). We are told that the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us that our afflictions are light compared with His and but for a moment when compared with eternity.

NOT WORTH CALLING AGAIN

A gentleman called at a countenance in Scotland, and inquired the minister were at home.

The servant who answered the door replied that he was out at present and asked the gentleman whom he should say had called.

"I'm Mr. Barber," was the reply, "and you may tell the minister that I will call again."

"I'll deliver the message, sir," said the girl, "but I dinna think you're fash, because the minister says he shan't miss."

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CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

The Various Diseases to Which they Are Addicted.

Much illness, sometimes death, has resulted from a misunderstanding of this term, and it will be well to say a few words as to what these diseases really are.

The most common "children's diseases" are scarlet fever, measles, whooping-cough, mumps, German measles and chicken-pox; to this list we may add smallpox and yellow fever. But somebody will say, "Yellow fever attack only adults; why do you call it a children's disease?" We shall see why later.

All these children's diseases are what physicians call acute infectious diseases; that is to say, diseases which are probably due to the action of a special microbe, conveyed, either directly or through the medium of infected articles of clothing, or perhaps by insects, from a sick person to a well one, causing an attack of the same disease in the latter.

The diseases are very infectious, that is, readily "catching" and one usually is not long in this world before being exposed and suffering an attack in consequence. But sometimes one may escape exposure or may be in such a robust state of health that the germs cannot effect a lodgment, and thus may grow up without having had scarlet fever, let us say. The person may have what is called a natural immunity, that is he is born with a power of resistance to certain germs—just as we see people who are resistant to the action of poison-ivy or nettles. But this natural immunity may wear off, or the escape hitherto may have been accidental, and then a fresh exposure to scarlet fever results in an attack just as promptly as if the person were three years old instead of thirty.

Yellow fever, when it prevailed in Havana, used to attack almost all the native children in very mild form and so adult natives seldom suffered, but strangers were pretty certain to be attacked and often to die from this eminently children's disease.

The same thing happened when measles was introduced in the Pacific islands. Adult natives, who were not protected, as the disease was new to the place, suffered severely, and died by thousands from the children's disease.

Adults who have never had scarlet fever or measles should know that, although possibly immune, they are not necessarily so, and should therefore, not expose themselves needlessly—especially as a children's disease attacking an adult is apt to be very serious in its consequences.—Youth's Companion.

THE WEST'S GREAT FUTURE

POSSIBILITIES OF THE GRAIN-BEARING TERRITORY.

It Is Prophesied That 40,000 Americans Will Come in This Year.

The American invasion of the North-West is at full advance, and sweeping across the country from north to south and from east to west, says a despatch from Regina, N.W.T. Trains loaded with the American farmers and their effects follow each other in rapid succession. The land agents of the several railroad companies and the Government officials are working 24 hours a day. American land lookers and investors are hustling first to one locality and then to another, looking over lands and buying the best farm lands in the North-West Territories in tracts of 640 acres to a whole township. Deputations from nearly all the agricultural states in the United States

FROM ERIN'S GREEN ISLE

WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE LAND OF THE SHAMROCK.

Some Personal and Business Notes That Will Interest Irish-Canadians.

The biggest round tower in Ireland is at Kilmacduagh, 108 feet high. There are 45 of them in all.

County Sligo, where there are 47 branches of the United Irish League, is in a very disturbed condition.

It is now rumored that Lord Cado-gan will hold on to the Lord Lieutenantcy of Ireland for another year.

Scotland has only 4,707 police; Ireland has 12,900, although her population is smaller than that of Scotland.

Lord Justice Fitzgibbon congratulated the Grand Jury of County Donegal last week on the freedom of the county from crime.

David Hanrahan, aged 104, has died in the workhouse at Rathkeale, County Limerick. He has been a teetotaler for over sixty years.

It is not decided by the Belfast committee yet what form the Dufferin memorial may take, but it is certain to be a handsome one.

The Duke of Connaught arrived at Glasglough, County Monaghan, last week on a short visit to Sir John and Lady Constance Leslie.

The Third Battalion Suffolk militia, most of the men of which volunteered a few days ago for the front, has been suddenly ordered to Ireland.

Mr. Francis H. McAndrew, of Castlebar, County Mayo, has in a few years won 296 prizes for various puzzle and literary competitions.

Within a short time there is a probability of three services of the mail boat from Kingstown to Holyhead daily, instead of two, as at present.

A writer going into the question of forestry in Ireland says that much of the so-called grazing land in the country might be more profitably timbered.

Detective Inspector J. Verdier Stevenson, of the R.I.C., Belfast, has been appointed chief constable of Glasgow at a salary of £1,000 per annum.

The Irish Landowners' Convention have issued a leaflet with the object of inducing landlords not to sell under the Purchase Acts unless tenants offer equitable prices.

Gen. Sir William Butler delivered a lecture before the Irish Literary Society in Dublin last week on "The Cromwellian War in Ireland. Sir William did not spare old "Noll."

It is said that the Government will make no strenuous efforts to press the new Irish Land Purchase Bill if the Irish members decline to afford assistance or show any serious hostility.

Lord Downshire is one of the few peers who have ever shown any taste for engineering at all. He has a little railway laid down on his Irish estate, which cost him an enormous sum of money.

Mr. Weir, of "Scotch House" fame who died recently, went to Dublin about sixty years ago from Scotland, and from small beginnings amassed a large fortune. He bequeathed \$600,000 to charities.

"TREK-BOKKEN."

This is the name given by the Dutch settlers of South Africa to the periodical migrations of the antelope from the upper veld to the lower lands. These removals are described by the author of "Kloof and Karroo" in old days these trek-bokken were a source of the greatest alarm and

FOR FARMERS

Seasonable and Profitable Hints for the Busy Tillers of the Soil.

SKIMMILK CALVES.

Skimmilk calves can be raised at a greater profit than nine-tenths of the farmers imagine, but most of them are not so raised. It is not a difference between theory and practice, but a difference between methods. Fine skimmilk calves six months old frequently bring good prices, and are very profitable if the cost of raising them has been kept within reasonable limits.

There is some risk in the work until one has become expert at it. Then it is simple and sure. The calf must be taken from the mother early. Some do it when it is a few hours old, and it is fed by hand without knowing anything about sucking. Five quarts a day divided into three meals should be all that the calf should be fed at first, and this quantity is gradually increased up to about six quarts. The largest meals should be given night and morning and half as much at noon. The milk should be as near the temperature of the milk from the cow as possible. All calf milk should be fed warm and sweet. Later sour milk can be fed, but in that event it must be fed sour all the time. To change from sweet to sour will cause trouble. When two or three weeks old skimmilk can take the place of the sweet, full cream milk, but the change

SHOULD BE MADE GRADUAL.

This is necessary because the quantity must be increased. It takes nearly twice as much skimmilk as cream milk to produce a pound of flesh or fat. When the change is complete the calves can be fed nearly all the skimmilk they will eat, but a little meal and ground grain can be added about this time to give them more strength and growth. At first put a little moistened meal in their mouths after drinking, and they will soon acquire a taste for grain. Within a week they will learn to take the meal themselves from the pail.

Four-week-old calves will eat nearly three-quarters of a pound of meal a day; and in eight weeks about double this amount. The feeding must all be done with care, and the food should be given after this in large proportion. Hay can be fed to them when eight weeks old, and they will enjoy nibbling at it. Nothing but clean, bright hay or grain should be given. No more hay or grain should be given than they will eat up clean at one time.

The calves need plenty of sunshine, clean quarters, fresh air, but warm sleeping places, and regular kindly treatment which will make them grow and fatten rapidly. Good thrifty calves will then net their owner more profit than most other animals.

SOIL NEEDS FEEDING.

Fertility depends upon a number of conditions. Before the roots can take the needed substance, there must be sufficient moisture in the soil. This moisture must circulate to bring it in contact with the roots, and physical character of the soil has much to do with this. It must not be too open nor too compact. If too open water cannot rise if too compact it evaporates too rapidly from the surface. A soil that settles down like brick dust after a heavy rain cannot for several reasons produce well. Nature has a remedy for these conditions, and to succeed we must at least imitate Nature by the decomposition of

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Was it for this the Spirit sent him forth? Did He know that they would be thus rejected and ill treated? Yes, perfectly did He know it all, and even our Lord Himself told him before He died that they would be put out of the synagogues and filled for His sake, and they must not be offended nor afraid (John vi, 1, 2; Matt. x, 28).

51. But they shook off the dust of their feet against them and came into Iconium.

Compare chapter xviii, 6, and see their instructions in Mark vi, 11; Luke ix, 5. It is our glorious privilege to proclaim the glad tidings, to make known the love of God, to offer to all in His name eternal redemption through the blood of Christ, knowing that as we do so in reliance upon the Holy Spirit, His word will never return to Him void.

52. And the disciples were filled with joy and with the Holy Ghost.

All that we are called upon to bear or the sake of Christ and His truth should be borne cheerfully, for He has taught us to be exceedingly glad and leap for joy under such circumstances (Matt. v, 10-12; Luke i, 22, 23). We are told that the offerings of this present time are of worth to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us; but our afflictions are light compared with His and but for a moment when compared with eternity.

NOT WORTH CALLING AGAIN.

A gentleman called at a country house in Scotland, and inquired if he minister were at home.

The servant who answered the door replied that he was out at present, and asked the gentleman whom she should say had called.

"I'm Mr. Barber," was the reply, and you may tell the minister that I will call again."

"I'll deliver the message, sir," said the girl, "but I dinna think you need, because the minister says shaves Israel."

It Is Prophesied That 40,000 Americans Will Come in This Year.

The American invasion of the North-West is at full advance, and sweeping across the country from north to south and from east to west, says a despatch from Regina, N.W.T. Trains loaded with the American farmers and their effects follow each other in rapid succession. The land agents of the several railroad companies and the Government officials are working 24 hours a day. American land lookers and investors are hustling first to one locality and then to another, looking over lands and buying the best farm lands in the North-West Territories in tracts of 640 acres to a whole township. Deputations from nearly all the agricultural states in the United States are here buying immense tracts of farm lands and have bid halfbreed scrip up to \$3 to \$4 an acre.

The American farmers now buying lands in the North-West in most instances pay cash down for their lands. The Canadian farmers from Ontario are satisfied with a farm of 160 to 320 acres. The newcomers from across the water look for home-lands and cheap lands. The Americans buy tracts of 640 to 20,000 acres, and then telegraph for more money.

As predicted in January that 40,000 Americans would locate in the North-West Territory, the present indications confirm this statement. Thousands will come after their harvest is gathered in the United States, and if there is a good grain crop in the North-West Territory this year it is safe to predict that in 1905 there will be over 100,000 Americans in this part of the Dominion.

GREAT POSSIBILITIES.

There are over 200,000,000 acres of land in the territory, of which 50,000,000 acres are known to be grain-growing lands. There was devoted to grain last year 720,847 acres, which is equal to 31.290 townships, or in even figures 1-70 of the territory. This little space produced 11,776,592 bushels of wheat, 11,450,384 bushels of oats, and 742,932 bushels of barley, making a total of 23,969,908 bushels of grain raised on less than 32 townships, and utilizing less than 1-70 of the land available for raising grain.

Computing on a basis of 50,000,000 acres of grain-producing lands in the Territories, which in the near future will be raising grain, the breadstuffs for Great Britain can be supplied from one unformed province in the Dominion of Canada, and with millions of bushels to sell to other countries. The average yield per acre last year was 24.42-100 bushels in the Territories, and on the basis of the average in the United States, 11 bushels per acre, the Territories alone would produce 550,000,000 bushels of grain per year.

850,000,000 BUSHEL.

The average for the past ten years in Manitoba is 17 bushels per acre, and at this average the Territories would produce 850,000,000 bushels of grain a year. On a basis of the yield per acre this year there would be 1,250,000,000 bushels of grain in the Territories if all the available farm lands were sown to grain.

The proposition that causes the most discussion in the North-West is the transportation problem. If the crop of 1901 blockaded the railroad system for four months, what will be the result when the North-West Territory produces a third of the grain of America.

A lawyer was about to furnish a bill of costs the other day when his client, a baker, said: "I hope that you will make it as light as possible." "Ah," said the lawyer, "you might perhaps say that to the foreman of your establishment, but that is not the way I make my bread."

peers who have ever shown any taste for engineering at all. He has a little railway laid down on his Irish estate, which cost him an enormous sum of money.

Mr. Weir, of "Scotch House" fame who died recently, went to Dublin about sixty years ago from Scotland, and from small beginnings amassed a large fortune. He bequeathed \$600,000 to charities.

"TREK-BOKKEN."

This is the name given by the Dutch settlers of South Africa to the periodical migrations of the antelope from the upper veld to the lower lands. These removals are described by the author of "Kloof and Karroo."

In old days these trek-bokken were a source of the greatest alarm and danger to the colonist; quite as great in fact, as the locust flights. Countless thousands of antelopes, impelled by drought, and the loss of their more secluded pastures, migrated from their true nursery and headquarters into more fertile districts in the interior of the colony.

A trek-bokken might be witnessed for a whole day, and the veld would be left denuded of every scrap of pasture. The immense numbers of the antelope literally swept everything before them, and farmers frequently lost whole flocks in consequence. From sheer press of numbers, the antelopes cannot retreat, and one has to be careful to keep out of their way.

As the leading antelopes feed and become satiated, they fall back and allow those in the rear to come to the front. But for this provision of instinctive nature, the rear-guard would be starved to death, for those in front, of course, leave not a particle of nourishment as they pass. On these occasions the antelopes are wedged so tightly that escape is impossible; and indeed it is actually on record that lions have been carried along, whether they would or no, in the midst of a trek-bokken.

DR. JAMESON.

An Intimate Friend of the Late Cecil Rhodes.

Among the many fine things said of the late Cecil Rhodes is the statement that he was always loyal and steadfast in his friendships. A marked instance of this splendid trait was his unbroken attachment to Dr. Jameson, the leader of the unfortunate raid upon Johannesburg. Notwithstanding all the harsh things said against Jameson—and no man was ever more thoroughly condemned—Rhodes retained him as his most intimate friend to the end and made him one of the executors of his will. It may be, as was often asserted before his death, that the disastrous raid was planned by Rhodes and that Dr. Jameson was merely the instrument chosen to carry it out; but even if this be so, the fact that Jameson was not deserted when the plan failed so ignominiously and the whole world was heaping opprobrium upon its leader only serves to bring the character of Rhodes' friendship into finer relief. For it might have been an easy matter for Rhodes to have repudiated the whole thing and let all the blame rest upon the luckless man whose name is identified with the reckless adventure.

Short—"I thought you were going to drown that cat?" Long—"Well, they say a cat has nine lives, but this one has twenty, I think. Why, I actually put that cat into a tub of water and tied a brick round its neck; and what do you think?" Short—"Goodness knows." Long—"Well, this morning when I went to look at the tub the cat had swallowed all the water and was sitting as the brick."

thrifty calves will then net their owner more profit than most other animals

SOIL NEEDS FEEDING.

Fertility depends upon a number of conditions. Before the roots can take the needed substance, there must be sufficient moisture in the soil. This moisture must circulate to bring it in contact with the roots, and physical character of the soil has much to do with this. It must not be too open nor too compact. If too open water cannot rise; if too compact it evaporates too rapidly from the surface. A soil that settles down like brick dust after a heavy rain cannot for several reasons produce well. Nature has a remedy for these conditions, and to succeed we must at least imitate her. Nature by the decomposition of organic materials in the soil, produces what is known as humus, which tends to correct the above evils. It makes the soil light and flatulent, prevents packing from hard rains and facilitates circulation of both air and water in the soil as is best suited to the needs of vegetation. No soil can be highly fertile without humus. Barnyard manure owes much of its value to the humus produced by the rotting of organic matter. Green manuring is a common method of producing humus. The farmer should at proper seasons turn under all the vegetable material at hand, provided it has no great market value. In this way he returns the contained nitrogen to the soil which otherwise is lost, and enlivens his soil by increasing the humus. Do not, however, turn under valuable crops. Sell them and plow under something cheaper. When conditions are favorable, the most profitable method of utilizing such a crop is by pasturing or feeding and returning the excrements to the land. In this way you get the value of your crop and yet return almost all the plant food to the soil.

THE PIG PEN.

The pig utilizes the greatest percentage of the food consumed of any of our farm stock. It costs less to produce a pound of pork than to produce a pound of beef. The pig utilizes twenty per cent. of the food consumed, while the ox utilizes but eight per cent. The pig is one of the best sources of ready revenue on the farm.

A large digestive capacity is of prime importance in meat-producing animals, and in this particular the hog stands pre-eminent among our farm stock.

Early maturity being of great importance in our pigs, we might be inclined to select a short, thick sow, tending to fatten early, with the hope of getting this quality in the pigs. But such a sow will not be a good milker or give large litters, hence these characteristics must be reached through the sire.

The good breeding sow should be rather long and roomy, with well sprung ribs, broad loin, deep sides, and some length of neck. Let the sire be shorter, more compact and with finer bone, which type indicates early maturity.

Equal parts of wheat middlings, ground oats and corn-meal are a good ration for growing pigs.

What we must have with our pigs is unremitting growth from birth to the block, and no waste of food for needless maintenance.

The pig should gain the same during the winter as in the summer if he is given proper and sufficient food, the only drawback being that it takes more food in winter for a given grain unless the pens are warm, as the animal heat must be sustained by the food consumed.

New-wed—"It doesn't seem possible that Phoebe and I are really married." Old Husband—"It will as soon as the milliner's bill is hauled round to your house."

Weak?

"I suffered terribly and was extremely weak for 12 years. The doctors said my blood was all turning to water. At last I tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and was soon feeling all right again."

Mrs. J. W. Fiala, Hadlyme, Ct.

No matter how long you have been ill, nor how poorly you may be today, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine you can take for purifying and enriching the blood.

Don't doubt it, put your whole trust in it, throw away everything else.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Ask your doctor what he thinks of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He knows all about this grand old family medicine. Follow his advice and we will be satisfied.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

The Napanee Express

A COMPARISON.

Mr. Whitney will probably seek to impress the Napanee people with the notion that Ontario is on the brink of ruin, and that the only salvation for the electors is in putting out the present Government, and letting Mr. Whitney and his followers in. And he will have gall enough to assure people that the history of all Tory governments will not be repeated by his government. But we must remind our readers that history is almost sure to repeat itself and from what we know of Mr. Whitney, and his comrades of the law and medicine, they are the very last lot of people likely to change the history of all and every Tory government. There is not a province in the Dominion of Canada to-day, except Ontario, that has not suffered from the administration of Tory governments, and many of the Provinces are still suffering from the debts loaded on them by Tory governments. Outside of the Dominion, the world over, the rule of the Tory has always been to get into debt. Mr. Whitney, if he gets the chance, will be no exception to the rule. Has he not already promised to take the taxes off the rich? Has he not promised to give away the pine timber and the pulpwood? In fact has he not made promises enough to show that a few years under his rule would leave Ontario as badly off as the other provinces.

ELECTIONS AND BUSINESS.

DEAR EXPRESS—

As an elector and tax payer in Napanee and in Lennox county I am interested, with the rest, in seeing a man elected on the 29th inst, who is capable and willing to assist in the enactment of laws and promotion of policies tending to promote our business interests. The facts of the case show that Mr. M. S. Madole is a man of that stamp. We want business men to promote our business interests—not merely party ward-heeders. Mr. Madole has spent all his life time in this county and proved himself an able and progressive business man. Here are some facts in the case. He is now at the head of one of the largest manu-

OUR BEET SUGAR PROSPECTS

Thanks to the practical encouragement given to the farmers of Ontario in the matter of beet sugar making, backed also by the practical encouragement afforded by the Liberal Dominion Government, the prospects now are that beet sugar manufacture in this province may soon become a very important and flourishing industry. The practical tests already made go to show that our Ontario soil is well adapted to the culture of first-class sugar beets. We have a home demand every year for tens of thousands of tons of sugar, and hundreds of thousands of dollars annually flow out of this country for sugar alone, every pound of which may yet be produced here. A new great industry to the farmers is being thus opened up. Already four large and very expensive sugar factories are being built in this province and will be in operation this year, and 12,000 acres of beets are now being cultivated. And this seems only the commencement of a great new farming industry. Should the farmers vote and work to defeat a Government doing so much, in every way, to promote their interests?

THE SURPLUS.

All the opposition, led by Messrs. Whitney, Foy, and others, profess to have no belief in Ontario's surplus; but claim that the province is in debt. To set at rest this much vexed question, Mr. Stratton suggested to the Premier that the money be obtained from the banks and placed on a table in the House. Mr. Ross thought it was hardly necessary to do this, suggesting laughably that the Opposition might steal it. To prove the existence of the surplus, however, Mr. Stratton offered, at the public meeting he addressed in Napanee, to give anyone a letter to the various bank managers where the cash is on deposit, with authority to make all necessary inquiries and obtain proof as to the balances in favor of the Government. If there be any doubts as to the actual existence of the surplus, here is an offer by which direct evidence can be obtained as to the financial standing of the Ross Government. No fairer offer can be made, and anyone desiring the truth and doubting the word of Government supporters, should take measures to satisfy himself. The truth, we are sorry to say, is not what the opposition desire to learn.

GOOD FARMING PROGRESS.

THE EXPRESS has already made mention of the fact that under the policy and laws of the present Ontario Government splendid farming progress is being made. Is it "time for a change" when such progress is being made? In a recent speech of the Hon. Premier Ross in his native county, Middlesex, he made mention of the following important facts:

In dairying splendid progress has been made, the Government having made special laws and given special encouragement to that end. In 1893 the Province of Ontario produced 2,700,000 pounds of creamery butter; in 1900 our Ontario dairies produced 9,000,000 pounds of creamery butter, valued at \$1,800,000. In 1890 there were 817 cheese factories, and the value of their entire cheese products was \$7,000,000; in 1900 there were 1,173 cheese factories and the value of their entire product was \$13,000,000.

The Agricultural college, established by the Ontario Liberal Government, in spite of much Conservative opposition,

together with so stern and economical a use of power and patronage. It may be that at times some Liberals have thought this policy was carried too far, but the reward of the government must be found in the faith of the people and the confidence expressed over and over again in men who, while the business has been growing rapidly, have rigidly kept down the operating expenses. It is this that has made the government so strong that all attempts to oust it have failed. It is this and nothing else."

ONTARIO WOULD LOSE. Here is how an exchange puts the case: "Mr. Whitney says he would repeal the tax on big corporations, yet from that source in three years Ontario has received nearly three-quarters of a million in cash to help pay school grants, etc. During the last three years it would have made a difference to Ontario ratepayers of \$683,345 87 if Mr. Whitney had been premier, for that is the exact amount collected from these big companies which he and his party opposed in the house, and he declares he would have the law repealed at once if put in power."

THAT SCHOOL BOOK CRY. The Toronto Evening News, a leading Conservative journal, makes this frank admission: "There will be some difficulty in making a case against the government on the school-book arrangements. The publishers who are favored with the business at present may be making a pot of money out of it, and they may be contributing

THE Central Canada

LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY

TORONTO

CANADA

Cor. King and Victoria Sts.

HON. GEO. A. COX, President

Paid-up Capital, \$1,250,000

Reserve Fund, 500,000

3½%

Interest allowed on Deposits Repayable on Demand

4%

Interest allowed on Debentures Repayable on 60 days' notice

WRITE FOR COPY OF ANNUAL REPORT AND FURTHER INFORMATION

E. R. WOOD,
Managing Director

F. W. BAILLIE,
Asst. Manager

JOTS Culled from Exchanges.

A good wife is one who loves her husband and her country, but don't want to rule either.

If talking politics sometimes make men fight, what would be the result if women were allowed to vote?

A man may be an expert at building castles and not have sense enough to properly construct a hen coop.

Lumbago Backs Straightened. Don't go around the house losing time and money because your back is stiff from lumbago. Buy a large bottle of that unusually good liniment, Polson's Nerviline, and rub it frequently on the sore part. It gets at the pain, drives it out of your system, and rubs it out of your system. It gets at the pain, drives it out of your system, and rubs it out of your system. It gets at the pain, drives it out of your system, and rubs it out of your system. Try today. 25 cents.

Many a candidate who regards himself as Clay during the elections finds himself "Mud" on the day election.

The oil spouters are not all confined to Texas. There are some very lively ones among the Tory orators just now.

Gas and Gasoline stores. You will soon want them. We are headquarters for these goods. **BOYLE & SON.**

Any man who fears to express, either publicly or privately, his own opinion on public questions ought to be deprived of his liberties.

There are two things that will make you happy for life if you will only take advice and do them; one is to marry for love and the other is to subscribe for this paper.

Unnecessary to Suffer from Asthma. This distressing complaint can be perfectly cured by inhaling Catarrhazone a vegetable antiseptic that destroys the germs which cause

DEAR EXPRESS—

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AN ELECTOR.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

MR. EDITOR:—In recent conversations with some of my friends I am informed that others of my friends seem to misunderstand my position on the bonus question.

In looking over my original and only published address I find nothing to alter or amend in any manner whatever.

I find it not only unnecessary but almost impossible to render more emphatic the already emphatic and very pronounced antagonistic views set forth by me on the subject.

In that address I came out in clear and stright-forward language stating without any reservation whatever, that:—"IN MY OPINION THE TIME HAS COME WHEN ON THE QUESTION OF BONUS A HALT SHOULD BE CALLED AND IF ELECTED I WILL USE MY VOTE AND INFLUENCE AGAINST FURTHER GRANTS IN THE WAY OF BONUS. This has no uncertain sound, the words can be subjected to no misinterpretation, and is borne out on all views on the subject expressed by me both in private conversations and public utterances, and the reiteration of the sincere words from my address be not enough to answer those of my friends as to whether I am against the system of the granting of bonuses, I may state in the clearest and plainest words at my command, that I am against that system first, last, and always.

Very sincerely,

M. S. MADOLE.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-
signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

In dairying splendid progress has been made, the Government having made special laws and given special encouragement to that end. In 1893 the Province of Ontario produced 2,700,000 pounds of creamery butter; in 1900 our Ontario dairies produced 9,000,000 pounds of creamery butter, valued at \$1,800,000. In 1890 there were 817 cheese factories, and the value of their entire cheese products was \$7,000,000; in 1900 there were 1,173 cheese factories and the value of their entire product was \$13,000,000.

The Agricultural college, established by the Ontario Liberal Government, in spite of much Conservative opposition, has in 30 years increased its attendance of scholars from 28 to 347. Two of the leading successful business men of Canada, seeing what a noble practical work the college is now doing for the farmers, have made princely donations to aid in its efficiency. The late Hart A. Massey donated \$40,000 to erect a fine library for it, and Sir William Macdonald, of Montreal, presented to it \$125,000 for erecting buildings in connection for the purpose in which instruction is to be given to teachers in agriculture. The Ontario Agricultural College is now mentioned as one of the most complete and practical of any of its class in America.

At the recent great Pan American Exposition at Buffalo, where every State was invited to exhibit, more than one half of all the prizes awarded in cattle were to exhibitors from Canada,—and that in a competition of the 2,000,000 population of Ontario against over 70,000,000 of the States. In sheep alone Ontario was awarded \$1,738.40 in prizes against \$1,355 won by the whole of the United States. In swine Ontario took \$447.50 against \$165 by the whole of the States. And this list can be greatly extended. The present Ontario Government has done more to encourage and develop agriculture than any other government Canada has ever had, and these are some of the practical results. Would not the farmers of Lennox best serve their own interests by voting for Mr. Madole, the candidate of this farmer's friend Government?

SOME CAMPAIGN NOTES.

MORE PROGRESS. An exchange well puts the results of the Ross Government policy in developing New Ontario as follows: "Where once still waters were, there are ships and turbine wheels; where forests primeval there the hardy lumberman turning into gold the labor of a nation; where the deserted, unpeopled land, there the smiling, happy homes of generous people, contented and assured; where barren rock and unpromising wilderness there the sound of hammer, drill, and sullen blast as gold itself and more common metals are reclaimed from their archaic bed and subserved to the useful arts of man."

THE PAPER PULP POLICY. In answer to the tirade of abuse against the pulp policy of this Government, in New Ontario, the Premier made this reply: "If I could get twelve fair-minded Conservatives to act as a jury here to-day," said Mr. Ross, at Ailsa Craig, "I could get a verdict from them in favor of our pulpwood policy as a most praiseworthy, businesslike one. Get away from partisanship, look at the matter as Canadians, and you will acknowledge that the policy is a good one."

SECRET OF STABILITY. The Toronto Star, a very ably conducted evening journal, writes: "There has not been a government, great or small, on the continent that ever held a party to-

grants, etc. During the last few years it would have made a difference to Ontario ratepayers of \$683,345.87 if Mr. Whitney had been premier, for that is the exact amount collected from these big companies which he and his party opposed in the house, and he declares he would have the law repealed at once if put in power."

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PULPWOOD POLICY. The Canadian Manufacturer, a non-political trade journal, writes as follows: "Only the blindness of partisan prejudice and the mistaken idea that by opposing everything the government undertakes they can somehow gain political capital could have induced a party which formerly made the development of home industry the leading plank in their platform, to offer the violent and unreasonable objections to the pulpwood agreement, made by Mr. Whitney and his followers."

She's as White as a Ghost. As pale as a lily. A matter of pride? Certainly not. Strength! Color! Endurance! That's what every woman wants. Good digestion, perfect assimilation. Buoyancy and the right of every woman. She need not lack these if she will only use Ferrozone. It makes blood, gives appetite, gives strength to the nerves, color to the cheeks, and brightness to the eyes. A box of Ferrozone tablets is at once transmittable into health, beauty and strength. There is power in Ferrozone. Try it and see if it is not so. Sold only by A. W. Grange & Bro.

There has been a great deal said about capital and labor and the greater part of it has been said to no good purpose—just to stir up strife and set the man who is compelled by circumstances to depend on his toil, and the capitalist who helps furnish him employment, against each other.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil is the means of life, and enjoyment of life to thousands: men women and children.

When appetite fails, it restores it. When food is a burden, it lifts the burden.

When you lose flesh, it brings the plumpness of health.

When work is hard and duty is heavy, it makes life bright.

It is the thin edge of the wedge; the thick end is food. But what is the use of food, when you hate it, and can't digest it?

Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is the food that makes you forget your stomach.

If you have not tried it, send for free sample, its agreeable taste will surprise you.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
Toronto.
50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

many a candidate who regards himself as Clay during the elections finds himself to be "Mud" on the day election.

The oil spouters are not all confined to Texas. There are some very lively ones among the Tory orators just now.

Gas and Gasoline stores. You will so want them. We are headquarters for these goods. BOYLE & SON.

Any man who fears to express, either publicly or privately, his own opinion on public questions ought to be deprived of his liberties.

There are two things that will make you happy for life if you will only take our advice and do them; one is to marry for love and the other is to subscribe for this paper.

Unnecessary to Suffer from Asthma This distressing complaint can be perfectly cured by inhaling Catarrhazone a vegetable antiseptic that destroys the germs which cause the disease. Catarrhazone is inhaled at the mouth from a convenient pocket inhaler, after permeating the minutest air cells, is exhaled slowly through the nostrils. It stops the cough, makes breathing regular, and eradicates the Asthma so thoroughly from the system that it never returns. Don't suffer from Asthma, use Catarrhazone, it will speed cure you. Large outfit \$1.00. Small size, cents. Druggist or by mail from Polson & Co. Kingston Ont.

A man's most profitable accomplishment is a disposition to cultivate politeness. It costs nothing, makes hosts of friends and fat purses.

A boy down on Cumberland river now finds steady employment. He has the itch and waterbury watch and when he is not busy scratching he is busy winding.

No Respector of Rank

Disease Lays Its Heavy Hand on Kings, Princes, Presidents, the Noble and Wealthy as well as on Those of Low Estate.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

Is The Great Restorer of Health For the Ruler and His Humblest Subject.

Sickness, disease and suffering render neither ruler nor subject. The noted high-born have their trials and physical sufferings like those in humbler station. Social standing and wealth cannot bar progress of disease when the common rules of health are violated.

Impure blood and weak nerves are responsible for many of the common diseases of life. The experienced physician tells you that men and women with pure clear coursing blood and well braced nerves, can never become victims of rheumatism, neuralgia, liver complaint, dizziness, headaches or sleeplessness.

It follows therefore, that sufferers from any of the ailments referred to, should once take proper measures to cleanse blood and feed the weak nervous system with proper nourishment.

For the happy accomplishment of this important work, Paine's Celery Compound is the only safe agent; the one great specific; the only security against disease and death. During these special days, Paine's Celery Compound guarantees a perfect regularity of the bowels, healthy appetite, sound sleep, good digestion, pure blood, strong nerves and clear brain, all which mean full and robust health.

Mr. B. Hutchins, one of the most prominent Real Estate men in Montreal, says: "About five years ago I wrote you a letter acknowledging the wonderful effect of Paine's Celery Compound had upon me after I had given it a fair trial; that it cured me entirely of neuralgia in the head from which I had suffered most fearfully for over fifty years, and also that it cured me of rheumatism in my limbs. In fact removed every pain in my body and made me feel 25 years younger. I have not a return of my old complaint, and therefore have to confirm all the statements you have ever made respecting your Compound."

Canada

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President

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500,000

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ON

W. BAILLIE,
Asst. Manager

NOTES Culled from
Exchanges.

Good wife is one who loves her husband
her country, but don't want to run
r.

Talking politics sometimes make men
what would be the result if women
allowed to vote?

Man may be an expert at building air
a and not have sense enough to proper-
struct a hen coop.

lumbago Backs Straightened. Don't
ound the house losing time and money
se your back is stiff from lumbago. Do
ousands before you have done. Buy a
bottle of that unusually good liniment,
Nerviline, and rub it frequently over
re part. It gets at the pain, drives it out,
rs you up in no time. Nerviline is quick
ive; never fails; never harms. Try it.
y. 25 cents.

ny a candidate who regards himself a
during the elections finds himself to
dud" on the day election.

e oil spouters are not all confined in
e. There are some very lively ones
ing the Tory orators just now.

s and Gasoline stoves. You will soon
them. We are headquarters for
goods. BOYLE & SON.

y man who fears to express, either
icly or privately, his own opinion on
ic questions ought to be deprived of his
ties.

ere are two things that will make you
y for life if you will only take cur-
se and do them; one is to marry for love
he other is to subscribe for this paper
necessary to Suffer from Asthma.

distressing complaint can be perfectly
by inhaling Catarrhzone a vegetable
ptic that destroys the germs which cause
disease. Catarrhzone is inhaled at the

To The Electors of The County of Lennox

Don't let your enthusiasm over the elections cause you to forget the Great Clearing Out Sale at the Big Store. This has been the greatest sale of Dry Goods and Clothing, Napanee has ever seen, because the goods have all been worthy and reliable, and the prices in many cases less than the manufacturers. There still remains many thousand dollars worth of goods to be disposed of, and to get them out of the way we will offer greater bargains than ever. This is our loss and your gain. Such bargains are seldom offered to the people of Napanee, so shop early and secure the goods you need most at the sale prices.

Ginghams for Saturday Morning
Worth 12½ Cents
for
7c.

200 YARDS.

They come Blue and Pink Checks, Blue and Linen Stripes, and other pretty designs they were 12½ and 15c., Saturday Morning, 10 o'clock for **7c.**

CHALLIES AND DELANIES
FOR SATURDAY AFTERNOON
Worth 50c, 60c, and 75c.
Sale Price
25c.

250 YARDS.

Challies and Delanies in new and pretty spots, and floral patterns, and some of them come with a fancy border on sale Saturday afternoon for **25c.**

Tuesday May 27th,
CANTON FLANNEL SALE
4c. a yd.

ON TUESDAY MAY 27th we will put on sale 350 yards Unbleached Canton Flannel worth 8c. a yard, Tuesday Morning, at 9.30 for **4c.**

Saturday Bargains in Clothing Department

MEN'S ALL LINEN COLLARS.

A special line of Men's Straight Band, all linen Collars, sizes 14½ to 16. Regular value 15 cents, Saturday 6 cents each or 5 for 25 cents.

MEN'S SILK PUFF TIES,

All Silk Puff Ties in very pretty Patterns, regular price 50c, on sale Saturday, while they last for **25 CENTS**

The Big Store **Lahey & Co.** Napanee.

ABOUT PERSONAL SLANDER.

There has been one very objectionable feature of the present election campaign,—the very free resort to personal slander. It seems to us that Mr. Whitney and his pards have been the greatest sinners in this respect. We hardly remember to have seen a speech reported of his in which there has not been more or less language used that ill becomes a gentleman, and that ought to be used in regard to gentlemen. We have noticed recently that a leading English statesman has observed with a good deal of surprise what a reckless disregard there appears to be both in Canada and the States in regard to the treatment of the personal character and reputation of political opponents. His remark is that, generally in England, however much men may differ on party issues and public questions, due respect is paid to personal reputation.

Mr. Whitney is announced for the Opera House here next Friday evening and we shall be exceedingly surprised if

PROF. DORENWEND,

[OF TORONTO,

THE
FAMOUS

Hair Goods Artist

IS COMING!

He will be at PAISLEY HOUSE,

NAPANEE, Wednesday, June 4th,

with every kind and style of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S WIGS, TOUPEES, BANGS, WAVY and PLAIN FRONTS, SWITCHES of all long hair in every length and shade



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necessary to Suffer from Asthma. distressing complaint can be perfectly cured by inhaling Catarrhazone a vegetable eptic that destroys the germs which cause disease. Catarrhazone is inhaled at the h from a convenient pocket inhaler, and permeating the minutest air cells, is ex- slowly through the nostrils. It stops the a, makes breathing regular, and cures the Asthma so thoroughly from the m that it never returns. Don't suffer Asthma, use Catarrhazone, it will speedily you. Large outfit \$1.00. Small size, 25 c. Druggist or by mail from Polson & Co., ston Ont.

man's most profitable accomplishment disposition to cultivate politeness, osts nothing, makes hosts of friends at pureness.

boy down on Cumberland river now has y employment. He has the itch and a rbury watch and when he is not busy toching he is busy winding.

Respector of Rank.

ease Lays Its Heavy Hand On ings, Princes, Presidents, the ble and Wealthy as well as on Those of Low Estate.

INE'S CELERY COMPOUND

The Great Restorer of Health For the Ruler and His Humblest Subject.

ickness, disease and suffering respect her ruler nor subject. The noted and p-born have their trials and physical erings like those in humbler stations. ial standing and wealth cannot bar the grees of disease when the common rules lealth are violated.

mpure blood and weak nerves are res- sible for many of the common diseases life. The experienced physician will you that men and women with pure, y couraging blood and well braced ves, can never become victims of rheu- tism, neuralgia, liver complaint, debili- headaches or sleeplessness.

t follows therefore, that sufferers from of the ailments referred to, should at e take proper measures to cleanse the d and feed the weak nervous system h proper nourishment.

or the happy accomplishment of this portant work, Paine's Celery Compound he only safe agent; the one great speci- y the only security against deadly ase and death. During these spring s, Paine's Celery Compound guarantees effect regularity of the bowels, healthy etite, sound sleep, good digestion, pure d, strong nerves and clear brain, all of ich mean full and robust health.

Ir. B. Hutchins, one of the most prom- nt Real Estate men in Montreal, says: bout five years ago I wrote you a letter nowleging the wonderful effect your ne's Celery Compound had upon me. I had given it a fair trial; that it ed me entirely of neuralgia in the head m which I had suffered most fearfully over fifty years, and also that it cured of rheumatism in my limbs. In fact it oved every pain in my body and made feel 25 years younger. I have not had eturn of my old complaint, and there e have to confirm all the statements I e ever made respecting your Com- ind."

speech reported of his in which there has not been more or less language used that ill becomes a gentleman, and that ought to be used in regard to gentlemen. We have noticed recently that a leading English statesman has observed with a good deal of surprise what a reckless disregard there appears to be both in Canada and the States in regard to the treatment of the personal character and reputation of political opponents. His remark is that, generally in England, however much men may differ on party issues and public questions, due respect is paid to personal reputation.

Mr. Whitney is announced for the Opera House here next Friday evening and we shall be agreeably surprised if much of his time may not be occupied in besmirching and blackening the character of his opponents. It seems hardly possible that the better class of the Conservative party themselves can enjoy, or encourage, that class of attack. It seems truly lowering to politics and the politician who uses it.

The truth is, so far as we have ever been able to learn, that the members of the Ontario Government have been, and now are, men of very clean personal record. Now that Sir Oliver Mowat has got out of the party arena nearly every one is free to admit that he is a man of clean record, of gentlemanly instincts, and a Christian gentleman. But, years ago, how his opponents jeered at the allusion of him as "a Christian statesman!" The late Hon. A.S. Hardy, too, it is now admitted, remained all his years in office a poor man and went out a poor man. But how often he was represented as gorged and enriched with public plunder! Even his opponents must regret that now. The same may also be said of the late Hon. C. F. Fraser and others. We doubt if even party advantage was gained in the many attempts to stab the reputation of these worthy men.

Of the present Government it may be said that the Hon. G. W. Ross has been a life long Temperance man, a life long Christian, an active friend of moral and social reform, and an honored Elder in the Presbyterian church. The Hon Mr. Gibson is, we believe, an honored Elder in the Presbyterian church and has been for years. The Hon. Mr. Davis is an honored and prominent member in the Methodist church. Of Mr. Harcourt, we believe he is an honored member of the Church of England and Mr. Dryden of the Baptist and Mr. Stratton of the Methodist church. Of the others we do not know. Now, what a downright shame it seems to be for men who hold up their heads and go round the country desiring to be considered gentlemen, to systematically and persistently blacken the personal reputation of these men as an aggregation of downright knaves and scoundrels!

We know honest meaning men, who have read and heard so much talk in that strain, that they confidently believe some of the very scum of society to-day possess the seats of honor in this land. Can it be possible that for the small possible party advantage to be gained men will resort to such debasing and disgraceful practices? Recently we heard a well meaning citizen declare that he would not now believe one member of this Government on oath! That is the honest impression he has got after reading of their "steals," "plunderings," broken promises and downright lyings. No wonder some of our best men are driven out of public life by such polecat practices.

FAMOUS **PAISLEY HOUSE** ARTIST

IS COMING!

He will be at PAISLEY HOUSE,

NAPANEE, Wednesday, June 4th,

with every kind and style of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S WIGS, TOUPPEES, BANGS, WAVY and PLAIN FRONTS, SWITCHES of all long hair in every length and shade.



His ART STYLES are known and worn by all classes everywhere. Be sure to visit his Show Rooms at the Hotel and see his new designs. He will, free of charge, demonstrate by fitting you what is the most suitable and becoming to you.

Their use adds HEALTH, COMFORT, and YOUNGER APPEARANCE.

GENTLEMEN WHO ARE BALD should investigate and see his FEATHER WEIGHT TOUPPEES AND WIGS worn on over 55,000 heads.

PLEASE REMEMBER DAY AND DATE,
Napanee Paisley House, Wednesday, June 4th.

Our \$14.75 Scotch Tweed Suit!

Is the feature Suit of our Spring Sale. It is high-class in every particular. The material offers a rare selection of the newest patterns in Scotch Tweeds and Serges in all the latest shades of browns, greys and Blue mixtures. The linings are the same as in our \$20.00 Suits. A perfect fit and satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. It means for you the latest thing in spring wear and a saving of \$5.00.

J. A. Cathro,
Fine Tailoring,
Dundas St., Napanee, Ont.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the estate of Thomas Norman Denyes late of the Township of Ernestown in the County of Lennox and Addington, Farmer, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Chapter 129, Section 38, of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, that all creditors and others having claims or demands whatsoever against the estate of Thomas Norman Denyes late of the Township of Ernestown in the County of Lennox and Addington, Farmer, deceased, who died on or about the 27th day of April, 1902, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to the undersigned Deroche & Madden, solicitors for the executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, on or before the 10th day of June, 1902, full particulars and proofs of all claims (if any) they may have against the estate and effects of the said deceased, together with their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions and the nature of the security (if any) held by them.

And notice is hereby further given that after the said 10th day of June, 1902, the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received as above required, and said executors will not be liable for any assets so distributed or any part thereof to any person or persons whose names shall not have been received prior to the time of said distribution.

DEROCHE & MADDEN,
Solicitors for James Allen Sproule, Thomas Sproule and James Martin, Executors.
Dated at Napanee this 6th day of May, 1902.

DR. PERRY GOLDSMITH, Belleville, late Senior Registrar and House Surgeon, Central London Nose, Throat and Ear Hospital, and Clinical Assistant Hoyal London Ophthalmic Hospital. Morefield's Eye Hospital and Chief Clinical Assistant of the throat and ear department of the West End Hospital for diseases of nervous system, London, Eng., will be at Campbell House, the 3rd Monday in every month for consultation on diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat. Hours 12 to 4.

Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte Steamboat Company, Limited.

KINGSTON-DESERONTO-BELLEVILLE
STR. ALETHA—Leaves Deseronto on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7.35 a.m., for Pictou, Kingston and intermediate bay ports, and for Belleville on Tuesday, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8.45 p.m.

DESERONTO-ROCHESTER, N.Y.
STR. NORTH KING—Commencing May 11th, will leave Deseronto on Sundays at 10.00 p.m., for Summerville, N.Y., (port of Rochester). Returning Steamer will arrive Sundays at 5.10 a.m., and leave for Pictou and Kingston. For further information apply to

H. H. GILDERSLEEVE, General Manager, Kingston.
J. L. BOYES, Agent, Napanee.

MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, by Public Auction.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be sold on

Wednesday, May 28th, 1902,

at the Court House, in the Town of Napanee, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the following land:

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the Township of Fredericksburgh, additional, in the County of Lennox and Addington, and Province of Ontario, being composed of part of the west half of lot number nine, in the fifth concession of the said Township of Fredericksburgh additional, lying north of the (trial) road across said lot which may be better known and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the water's edge of Mohawk Bay at the northwest corner of said lot number nine on the limit between lots numbers nine and ten (ten) southward along the limits between said lots numbers nine and ten thirty-six rods more or less to a post, thence easterly a line parallel with the main road eight rods to a post, thence southerly parallel with the line between said lots nine and ten eight rods to the north side of said road crossing said lot, thence easterly along the north side of said road to the land situate on which a hotel is now standing, thence southerly along the westerly limit of said Joyce's land to the water's edge of said Mohawk Bay, thence westerly along the said water's edge to the place of beginning containing by admeasurement ten acres, be the same more or less, excepting thereout and therefrom a piece of and on the north east corner thereof on which a hotel is now standing and the land lying immediately in front of and between said house and said bay. This property is conveniently situate directly opposite the town of Deseronto, on the Mohawk Bay, and about seven miles from Napanee.

On the premises are erected a frame dwelling house and frame barn.

For further particulars apply to
JOHN ENGLISH, Vendor's Solicitor
Dated at Napanee, April 28th, 1902.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

Dr. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. ARCHER, M. D. Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

COST SALE!

T. G. Davis & Co. are offering their whole stock of English, Scotch and Canadian Suitings, Overcoatings, Pantings and Trimmings at

COST PRICE

Sales under \$20.00, Cash, over that amount 3 months' credit will be given on furnishing approved, endorsed or joint notes.

T. G. DAVIS & CO.

44ly.

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE, Eastern Standard Time. No. 19 Taking effect June 2, 1900.

Tweed and Tamworth to Napanee and Deseronto.					Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Tweed.				
Stations	Miles	No. 2 A.M.	No. 4 P.M.	No. 6 P.M.	Stations	Miles	No. 1 A.M.	No. 3 P.M.	No. 5 P.M.
Lve					Lve				
Tweed	0	6:30	3:06	5:13	Deseronto	0	6:45	3:21	5:28
Stoco	3	6:38	3:15	5:22	Deseronto Junction	4	7:00	3:36	5:43
Larkins	7	6:50	3:30	5:37	Arr				
Maribank	13	7:10	3:50	5:57	Lve				
Erinsville	17	7:25	4:05	6:12	Napanee	9	7:15	4:05	6:12
Tamworth	20	7:49	4:25	6:32	Napanee Mills	9	7:40	4:30	6:37
Wilson	24	8:00	4:45	6:52	Newburgh	17	8:15	4:45	6:52
Enterprise	26	8:00	4:45	6:52	Thomson's Mills	18	8:30	5:00	7:07
Mudlake Bridge	28	8:13	4:58	7:05	Camden East	19	8:45	5:15	7:22
Moscow	31	8:13	4:58	7:05	Yarker	23	8:30	5:15	7:22
Galbraith	33	8:25	5:10	7:17	Lve				
Yarker	35	8:25	5:10	7:17	Galbraith	25	9:07	5:45	7:52
Yarker	35	8:25	5:10	7:17	Moscow	27	9:07	5:45	7:52
Camden East	39	9:10	5:50	7:57	Mudlake Bridge	30	9:20	5:58	8:05
Thomson's Mills	40	9:25	6:05	8:12	Enterprise	32	9:20	5:58	8:05
Newburgh	41	9:25	6:05	8:12	Wilson	34	9:40	6:20	8:27
Napanee Mills	42	9:40	6:20	8:27	Tamworth	38	9:40	6:20	8:27
Napanee	49	9:55	6:35	8:42	Erinsville	41	9:55	6:35	8:42
Deseronto Junction	49	9:55	6:35	8:42	Maribank	45	10:10	6:50	8:57
Deseronto	58	10:10	6:50	8:57	Larkins	51	10:35	7:05	9:12
					Stoco	55	10:50	7:20	9:27
					Arr				
					Tweed	58	11:05	7:35	9:42

Scrofula

What is commonly inherited is not scrofula but the scrofulous disposition.

This is generally and chiefly indicated by cutaneous eruptions; sometimes by paleness, nervousness and general debility.

The disease afflicted Mrs. K. T. Snyder, Union St., Troy, Ohio, when she was eighteen years old, manifesting itself by a bunch in her neck, which caused great pain, was lanced, and became a running sore.

It afflicted the daughter of Mrs. J. H. Jones, Parker City, Ind., when 13 years old, and developed so rapidly that when she was 18 she had eleven running sores on her neck and about her ears.

These sufferers were not benefited by professional treatment, but, as they voluntarily say, were completely cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

This peculiar medicine positively corrects the scrofulous disposition and radically and permanently cures the disease.

NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY.

To Correspondents.—Persons sending in items from the surrounding district must sign their names to correspondence as a sign of good faith, not for publication. Any correspondent received without the name attached will not be published.

TAMWORTH.

Dr. Rowson has opened a photograph gallery near the Methodist church and is prepared to do good work.

Mrs. Ballantyne, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. W. Fuller.

Mrs. Sampson Shields, who has been ill for some time, is improving.

A good many of our villagers are treating their residences to a new coat of paint, which adds greatly to the appearance of the place.

J. Floyd & Son expect to be in their new store by the 1st of July.

Mr. Thomas Cunningham, who has been ailing for a long time, passed away on Tuesday last. His remains were placed in the R. C. vault at Erinsville on Wednesday.

Mr. E. Jones has built a mammoth boat house at Beaver Lake for his new gasoline yacht.

CLAREVIEW.

Our cheese factory is running full blast. There is quite a good flow of milk at present.

Mr. Bowlesman is doing a rushing business in frog catching this season.

Miss Bella McGarvey, Kingston, is spending a few weeks with her mother here.

Mr. Thomas Hays purchased a valuable horse from Mrs. T. Donahoe. A handsome sum was paid for the animal.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McGrath entertained a number of guests at their home last Sunday.

Mr. E. Mellow spent Sunday with Mr. E. Harrison.

Mrs. E. King, Bogart, called on friends in this section this week.

Mr. M. Burns, Erinsville, received the sad news of the death of his sister at Camden East last week.

Some of our young folks attended a dancing party at Jas. McAlpin's Monday eve.

Miss Annie Quinn is on the sick list.

ODESSA.

[Crowded out of last issue.]

The Rev. Bartlett, of Napanee, occupied the pulpit of the Methodist church here on Sunday last.

The remains of the late T. N. Denyes and wife passed through the village on Wednesday of this week for interment at Cataragui.

The political fever is raging very high here at present.

W. C. T. U.

COLUMN

The Tobacco Habit and its Effect Upon School Work.

After making a study of several hundred boys, running through a period of two years, I give only observed facts, and neither assume the conditions nor jump fore-ordained conclusions.

1. Boys that begin the habit at an early age are stunted physically, and never arrive at normal bodily development.

2. Accompanied with the use of the narcotic were certain disordered physical functions, such as indigestion, impaired taste, defective eyesight, dull hearing, nervous affections and diseases of the head. I have not found a single case of ear addition to the habit of tobacco-using that did not suffer with one or more of the direful abnormal conditions.

3. Tobacco, used in any form, destroys the ability to apply one's self to study, a prevented his comprehending or remembering his lessons. The mental faculties of boy under the influence of the narcotic seem to be in a stupor, and since depraved nerve power stultifies and weakens the power, there is but little use for the teacher to seek to arouse the dormant, paralyzed energies, or to interest and foster the lagged desire. I have not met a pupil that is addicted to the habit who will through a single day's work and have good lessons. I have never had one who scholarship record was good, and in almost every case the department was below average standard. At the regular examinations for promotion, nearly every one of the tobacco-using pupils fail in doing the most reasonable test work, even if this not the first time the work has been passed over in class. I have had numbers of cases in which they have remained in the same grade for four successive years, and that they were not ready to be advanced in the next higher class.

Actual Cases.—1. A high-school boy who had always done excellent work, reported one term as not getting his lessons.

I had a talk with the boy and stated facts, assuring him that with his poor record his poor work was unexplained as he insisted that he devoted his time faithfully to his studies. He denied his tobacco at all. His work failed from month to month, and before the year closed his parents withdrew him from school. His father deeply regretted failure, admitted that a change had come in the boy's conduct at home, but as had heretofore been truthful and faithful he could not think that the pre-supposed cause was the true one. In a few months the habit thus far secret, became pronounced and more public, and it was absolutely by the boy's own admission that it was begun several months before the trouble noticed at school, and that one knew it save the salesman that nished him the supply of the narcotic.

2. Four years ago a boy entered one of my primary schools as a chart pupil. Before the boy was four years of age he had learned the habit of smoking cigars and stubs of cigars. His father taught him the use of narcotics, and considered sport to see his son exhibit the habits of tastes of his elders. During the four years he did not complete the twenty-five lessons on the chart, although he attended regularly, and applied himself as diligently as the average pupil of that grade. He seemed perfectly unable to learn like other children, though he was at the beginning precocious, promising child.

3. One boy was a successful primary pupil. His work and his interest were constantly praised by his teachers. Entering the last half of the third grade his work began to lag and his interest declined. At the examination for promotion his case was conditioned, and it was detected that he had begun some months before to use tobacco. His parents were informed, and strenuous efforts were made by his teacher to get the habit restrained and corrected. His reform was not complete, and though he remained five years in the same grade, he was never able to advance on merit, and several trial examinations proved failures.

In a case where reform was secured and the habit overcome, the pupil as

Tweed and Tamworth to Deseronto.		Napanees and Deseronto.	
Stations	Miles	No.2 A.M.	No.4 P.M.
Lve Tweed	0	6 39	3 06
Stoco	3	6 38	3 15
Larkins	7	6 50	3 30
Marbank	14	7 10	3 50
Erinsville	17	7 25	4 05
Tamworth	20	7 49	4 15
Wilson	24	8 00	4 35
Enterprise	25	8 00	4 35
Mudlake Bridge	25	8 13	4 47
Moscow	31	8 25	4 50
Galbraith	33	8 25	4 50
Yarker	35	9 00	5 25
Lve Yarker	35	9 10	5 35
Camden East	39	9 10	5 45
Thomson's Mills	40	9 25	5 50
Newburgh	41	9 25	5 50
Napanees Mills	42	9 40	6 00
Napanees	49	9 53	6 15
Lve Deseronto Junction	54	10 00	6 55
Arr Deseronto	58	10 10	7 10

Kingston and Sydenham to Deseronto.		Napanees and Deseronto.	
Stations	Miles	No.2 A.M.	No.4 P.M.
Lve Kingston	0	6 45	4 00
G. T. R. Junction	2	6 45	4 10
Glenvale	10	7 15	4 30
Murvale	14	7 40	4 45
Arr Harrowsmith	19	8 00	5 00
Lv Sydenham	23	8 00	5 00
Harrowsmith	19	8 10	5 00
Frontenac	22	8 15	5 05
Yarker	25	8 35	5 15
Lve Yarker	26	9 00	5 25
Camden East	30	9 10	5 40
Thomson's Mills	31	9 25	5 50
Newburgh	32	9 25	5 50
Napanees Mills	34	9 40	6 00
Napanees	40	9 55	6 15
Lve Napanees	40	9 55	6 15
Deseronto Junction	45	10 00	6 55
Arr Deseronto	49	10 10	7 10

R. C. CARTER, Gen. Manager. J. F. CHAPMAN, Asst. Gen. Freight & Pass. Agent.

Deseronto and Napanees to Tamworth and Tweed.		Napanees and Deseronto to Kingston.	
Stations	Miles	No.1 A.M.	No.3 P.M.
Lve Deseronto	0	6 45	4 00
Deseronto Junction	4	7 00	4 10
Arr Napanees	9	7 15	4 30
Lve Napanees	9	7 40	4 45
Napanees Mills	15	8 00	4 50
Newburgh	17	8 10	5 00
Thomson's Mills	18	8 15	5 05
Camden East	19	8 15	5 05
Yarker	23	8 30	5 15
Lve Yarker	23	8 30	5 15
Galbraith	27	9 00	5 45
Moscow	31	9 00	5 45
Mudlake Bridge	32	9 20	5 55
Enterprise	33	9 20	5 55
Wilson	34	9 40	6 00
Tamworth	38	9 40	6 20
Erinsville	41	9 55	6 30
Marbank	43	10 10	6 35
Larkins	49	10 35	7 05
Stoco	55	10 50	7 15
Arr Tweed	58	11 05	7 25

Deseronto and Napanees to Sydenham and Kingston.		Napanees and Deseronto to Kingston.	
Stations	Miles	No.1 A.M.	No.3 P.M.
Lve Deseronto	0	6 45	4 00
Deseronto Junction	4	7 00	4 10
Arr Napanees	9	7 15	4 30
Lve Napanees	9	7 40	4 45
Napanees Mills	15	8 00	4 50
Newburgh	17	8 10	5 00
Thomson's Mills	18	8 15	5 05
Camden East	19	8 15	5 05
Yarker	23	8 30	5 15
Lve Yarker	23	8 30	5 15
Frontenac	27	9 00	5 45
Arr Harrowsmith	30	9 00	5 50
Sydenham	34	9 15	6 05
Harrowsmith	30	9 05	5 55
Murvale	35	9 15	6 05
Glenvale	39	9 25	6 15
G. T. R. Junction	42	9 45	6 30
Arr Kingston	49	10 00	6 55

H. B. SHERWOOD, Superintendent.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S. Physician Surgeon, etc.

Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanees. 51v

HERRINGTON & WARNER Barristers, etc.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES Office—Warner Block, East-st, Napanees. 5v

DEROCHE & MADIEN Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, etc. Office—Grange Block, Money to Loan at "lower than the lowest" rate H. M. DEROCHE, Q. C. 51v J. H. MADDEN

T. B. GERMAN, Barrister and Solicitor, MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES. OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street, 21-6m Napanees.

Wartman Bros. DENTISTS. Graduates Royal College, & Toronto University Office over Duxsee's. Visits Tamworth, at Wheeler's hotel, first Monday of each month, remaining over Tuesday. All other Mondays at Yarker.

A. S. ASHLEY, DENTIST. 40 YEARS EXPERIENCE. 12 YEARS IN NAPANEES. Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Napanees.

Wood For Sale! Hard and Soft Wood delivered to any part of the town. Also a fresh line of Groceries always on hand.

S. CASEY DENISON.

the sad news of the death of his sister at Camden East last week.

Some of our young folks attended a dancing party at Jas. McAlpin's Monday eve.

Miss Annie Quinn is on the sick list.

ODESSA. [Crowded out of last issue.]

The Rev Bartlett, of Napanees, occupied the pulpit of the Methodist church here on Sunday last.

The remains of the late T. N. Denyes and wife passed through the village on Wednesday of this week for interment at Cataract.

The political fever is raging very high here at present.

Two of our young ladies paid Ernestown Station people a flying call on Wednesday of this week.

Miss Allie McCormack, of Colebrooke, was in the village on Sunday last.

Mr. J. Cooke has opened up a boot and shoe shop in Mr. Jas. Murphy's shop and is prepared to do work on the shortest notice.

Mrs. J. Sproule who has been ill for some time is gradually improving.

Wesley Babcock has been improving his property with a coat of paint.

One of our young men strays away to Morven quite frequently. I wonder why?

Mrs. J. Taffe, of Sanford, Maine, who has been visiting friends here for the past two weeks, will leave on Saturday for her home.

Mrs. M. J. Clarke, of Thorpe, is in the village on business.

SOUTH RIVER ROAD. The weather has moderated some what but considerable damage has been done by the heavy frosts.

Mr. Almer Alconbrack, our popular milk drawer, is again making his regular trips.

Good boy Almer.

Mr. James Kersey was in town on Sunday. What's wrong Jimmie?

Mr. James Rouson is still very poorly.

Mr. Wesley Young, of Sillsville, at Mr. James Rouson's, on Sunday last.

Election is all the go now.

On Monday last Mr. Fred Carscallen's horses ran away with a disc. The tongue of the implement was broken and one of the horses badly injured.

Mr. and Mrs. Pringle and family, at Mr. J. Rouson's.

Planting is just commencing some have potatoes and corn up.

Dr. Ming has passed through here quite often lately.

Some of our progressive farmers are thinking of keeping Dorset sheep this year so as to be safe from dogs.

Roy E. Snook is attending the collegiate.

Mr. Earl Lawrie got kicked on the leg by a horse. We hope for his speedy recovery.

Mr. Roy Snook, at Mr. Arch Dunwoody's on Tuesday last.

Our foot ball team does not seem to be playing much this year.

Mr. Chas. Hambly was in town Tuesday.

Mr. Jas. Rouson has secured the services of Mr. James Curtis, of Grand Rapids, for the summer.

as the average pupil of that grade. seemed perfectly unable to learn like other children, though he was at the beginning precocious, promising child.

3 One boy was a successful prim pupil. His work and his interest was constantly praised by his teachers. entering the last half of the third grade his work began to lag and his interest decline. At the examination for promotion his case was conditioned, and it was detected that he had begun some months before to use tobacco. His parents were informed, and strenuous efforts were made by his teacher to get the habit restrained and corrected. His reform was not effected, and though he remained five years in the same grade, he was never able to advance on merit, and several trial promotions proved failures.

In a case where reform was secured and the habit overcome, the pupil again returned to normal progress, and had a successful career as a student.

Other Observations.—So far as my observations have extended, not a single one has passed the examination required admission to the high school after he had acquired the habit, and not one has graduated from the high school who began habit after entering on his course in the high school.

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Misses Libbie and Nellie McConn are the guests of their cousin, J. Jos. Weir, Roslin.

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Mr. Geo. Vance raised his barn Thursday.

Mr. Jas. Weir had a bee on Friday last.

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY.

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During the past week some most deplorable accidents have occurred in this county. Mrs. Jones, an aged resident of Fairmount, fell and dislocated her hip. She is in a very bad state.

On Saturday night last, about 10 o'clock, a new barn belonging to Mr. Putman, at the ferry, was burned, together with contents, a quantity of farming implements, four cows, two horses and a man who had formerly been in Mr. Putman's employ. The man, it is supposed, had been in Deseronto during the evening, as his body was found on the shore. He is supposed to have been drinking and was in all probability smoking when he entered the barn for his night's repose. The charred stump was found among the ruins, the limbs having been entirely consumed. Identification was made possible by a jack-knife found beside him, one which he, but a short time previously, had secured from boy living near by. Some buttons on his coat were also recognized. The barn was built last summer and Mr. Putman sustains a heavy loss, as carried no insurance.

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TO RENT—THE CORNER STORE IN the Leonard Block, in the town of Napanees, formerly occupied by J. J. Korr as a Dry Goods establishment. Apply to

ALFRED KNIGHT.

H. E. PAUL, B. A., M. D., (C. M.), M. C. P. S.

Physician and Surgeon Office: corner Bridge and East Streets; opposite residence of the late Dr. Grant. Telephone—

THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL (Paid up) \$2,500,000 RESERVE FUND \$2,500,000

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS RECEIVED.

INTEREST CREDITED THEREON HALF-YEARLY.

FARMERS' SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND ADVANCES MADE THEREON.

T. S. HILL, Manager. Napanees Branch.

ROBERT LIGHT

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Lumber, Doors, Sash, Blinds and Mouldings.

Bee Hives and Sections

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Orders Solicited.

FACTORY. Richard St., Napanees.

W. C. T. U.

COLUMN

Tobacco Habit and its Effects Upon School Work.

After making a study of several hundred cases, running through a period of ten years, I give only observed facts, and do not assume the conditions nor jump at unordained conclusions.

Boys that begin the habit at an early age are stunted physically, and never live at normal bodily development.

Accompanied with the use of the narcotic were certain disordered physical conditions, such as indigestion, impaired vision, defective eyesight, dull hearing, nervous affections and diseases of the heart. I have not found a single case of early addiction to the habit of tobacco-using that did not suffer with one or more of those awful abnormal conditions.

Tobacco, used in any form, destroyed the ability to apply one's self to study, and prevented his comprehending or remembering his lessons. The mental faculties of a child under the influence of the narcotic tend to be in a stupor, and since depraved power multiplies and weakens the will power, there is but little use for the teacher to seek to arouse the dormant, paralyzed energies, or to interest and foster the faded desire. I have not met a pupil that is addicted to the habit who will go through a single day's work and have good results. I have never had one whose scholarship record was good, and in almost every case the deportment was below the average standard. At the regular examinations for promotion, nearly every one of tobacco-using pupils fail in doing the most reasonable test work, even if this is the first time the work has been passed in class. I have had numbers of cases which they have remained in the same grade for four successive years, and then they were not ready to be advanced into the next higher class.

Actual Cases.—1 A high-school boy had always done excellent work, was ordered one term as not getting his lessons. I had a talk with the boy and stated the facts, assuring him that with his past record his poor work was unexplainable. He insisted that he devoted his time faithfully to his studies. He denied using tobacco at all. His work failed from month to month, and before the year ended his parents withdrew him from school. His father deeply regretted the cure, admitted that a change had come to the boy's conduct at home, but as he had heretofore been truthful and faithful, he did not think that the pre-supposed cause was the true one. In a few months the habit thus far secret, became more pronounced and more public, and it was ultimately by the boy's own admissions, that it was begun several months before trouble noticed at school, and that he knew it save the salesman that furnished him the supply of the narcotic.

Four years ago a boy entered one of the primary schools as a chart pupil. Before the boy was four years of age he had learned the habit of smoking cigarettes and cigars. His father taught him the use of narcotics, and considered it right to see his son exhibit the habits and results of his elders. During the four years he did not complete the twenty-four lessons on the chart, although he attended regularly, and applied himself as diligently as the average pupil of that grade. He was perfectly unable to learn like other children, though he was at the beginning a socious, promising child.

One boy was a successful primary scholar. His work and his interest were constantly praised by his teachers. On entering the last half of the third grade, his work began to lag and his interest to wane. At the examination for promotion his case was conditioned, and it was noted that he had begun some months before to use tobacco. His parents were alarmed, and strenuous efforts were made by his teacher to get the habit restrained and corrected. His reform was not successful, and though he remained five years in the same grade, he was never able to advance on merit, and several trial promotions proved failures. In a case where reform was secured and the habit overcome, the pupil again

MOST LADIES NEED A TONIC EVERY SPRING.



MRS. BARBARA McDONALD



JULIA V. TELLER



MRS. MARY HARDY



MRS. CATHERINE R. BERTOS

MRS. BARBARA McDONALD, President of the St. Louis Blue Ribbon Club, writes the following letter concerning Peruna from 2947 Dayton street, St. Louis, Mo.:

"It is with feelings of gratitude for the benefits derived from the use of Peruna that I desire to proclaim to human-kind my experience, hoping that it will benefit some unfortunate sufferer like myself.

"Suffering for years with what appeared to be an incurable malady, and after a great expense incurred consulting physicians without any benefit, I was recommended to try Peruna. As a last expedient I purchased a bottle, and before one-half of the contents were used I felt the beneficial results. I am continuing to use same, and might say I am entirely well. My disease seemed to be catarrh of the stomach, and the nauseating sensation, and the heavy, languid, tired-out feelings with which I suffered, especially after eating, have entirely left me, and my digestive organs are in splendid condition, all of which I owe to the use of Peruna."—MRS. BARBARA McDONALD.

Miss Julia V. Teller, of 2518 Prairie street, Milwaukee, Wis., is President of the German Young Woman's Union. Her opinion of Peruna is given in the following words:

"Our German Young Woman's Union has nothing but praise for Peruna. Three of our members have been most wonderfully helped. One of them had

almost constant headache for the last year. The other two suffered from catarrh of the head and throat.

"I have used it after a most unpleasant experience with an attack of la grippe, and found that three bottles completely restored me to health."—JULIA V. TELLER.

Mrs. Mary Hardy, of 508 W. Polk street, Chicago, Ill., writes:

"I find it necessary each spring to take some kind of a tonic and have tried a great many but have found none of such value as Peruna.

"After taking a few doses I feel the good effects and seldom need to take more than one bottle as a spring medicine."—MRS. MARY HARDY.

Mrs. Catherine R. Bertos, 803 N. Elm street, Centralia, Ill., writes:

"I have found Peruna the most satisfying medicine I ever tried in my life. I suffered for years with catarrh of the

stomach, which became aggravated every time I caught a slight cold. My food did not digest properly, and life lost its best charm until I tried Peruna. It made a new woman of me. It took eight bottles to effect a complete cure, but I would not be back in the former condition for a thousand dollars. I am most grateful for being cured, completely and feel better than I have done for years."—CATHERINE R. BERTOS.

The lassitude incident to spring weather is especially trying to women. Ailments peculiar to the sex of many varieties are especially prone to aggravation. All this class of affections are fitly described by the term "pelvic catarrh."

Any woman wishing to be placed on the list of Dr. Hartman's patients for free home treatment and advice should immediately send name and symptoms, duration of disease, and treatment already tried. Directions for the first month's treatment will be promptly mailed free of charge. No free medicine will be supplied by the doctor, but all necessary directions will be furnished.

Read what the above ladies have to say of Peruna as a cure for these cases. If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis. Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Council Chamber—May 19th, 1902.
Council met in regular session, Cour. Lowry in the chair.
Members present—Waller, Williams, Carson and Lapum.
The minutes of the last regular session were read and confirmed.

A communication was read from Rev. Canon Jarvis and the church wardens, inviting the Mayor and the members of the council, together with all the officials of the municipality, to attend a service to be held in the Church of England on Thursday, June 20th. The services are to be, as near

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R. T. Courtice, of Demorestville. Besides her husband Mrs. Thurston leaves a daughter about twelve years of age to mourn the loss of a truly kind and loving mother. Mr. and Mrs. Thurston used formerly to reside in Bath, but removed from that place to the High Shore, this county, and later to their present home at Big Island, where they purchased a farm and were getting along nicely. Mrs. Thurston was an intelligent, kind-hearted woman, whose neighbors and friends feel most keenly her sudden and shocking death. The funeral was

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MICA

Makes short roads.

AXLE

And light loads.

GREASE

Good for everything
that runs on wheels.

Sold Everywhere.

Made by IMPERIAL OIL CO.

Have you Any Junk?

If so, please call up 'phone No. 32 or drop me a postal card and I will send for same and pay the

Highest Price in Cash.

I buy all kinds of old Junk, such as Rags, Bones, all kinds of Scrap Iron, Copper, Brass, Lead, Zinc, Old Rubbers, Boots and Shoes, and Old Papers, in fact all kinds of old

JUNK

I pay cash for Rough or Rendered Tallow, and all kinds of Grease.

Chas. Stevens.

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A communication from the office of the Bell Telephone Co., Montreal, was placed in the hands of the Fire, Water and Light committee to report. The said company are desirous of having their account for the fire alarm paid, and if some arrangement is not made shortly they will have to charge the town 6 per cent. interest on the amount from the time the contract went into operation.

T. W. Simpson, M.D., informed the council by communication that he did not feel free to accept the position of Medical Health Officer of the Town of Napanee at the terms specified in the by-law passed at the last session of the council. He had written Dr. Bryce, of Toronto, secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, in reference to the salary usually attached to the above office. Dr. Bryce had informed him that the salary was generally fixed at \$100, and that in case small pox broke out an additional amount was added. On motion the communication was laid on the table until the next session.

Mr. Fred Miller appeared before the council and asked for a rebate of a portion of the expenses in repairing the drain which runs through his property and across Dundas street. He claimed that the town had been benefited inasmuch as the repairs which had been done would prevent the water overflowing, thus destroying the road. He left it with the council as to the amount of the rebate. Referred to the Street committee to investigate and report.

Dr. Leonard was before the council asking for a grant of title for a drain running west from the driveway leading to his property to the corner of West and Dundas streets. The distance is about 130 feet and would cost in the neighborhood of \$13.00. Referred to the Street committee to report.

A By-law was passed for the raising of a sum of money, not to exceed \$5,000, at 6 per cent. interest, to meet current expenses.

Coun. Waller informed the council that a number of the residents living on the south side of the river had made complaints to him about the swing bridge being opened on Sunday last just about church time. He was also informed that the caretaker had not opened the bridge but that Capt. Baird and his crew had taken it upon themselves to open it. The clerk was instructed to notify Capt. Baird that if he meddled with the bridge in future in any way he would be prosecuted.

The following crossings were reported in a very bad condition and were ordered replaced by granolithic crossings: The four crossings at the Campbell House corner, two at Lahey's corner, from Hart's music store across to J. C. Hoffman's drug store, and from Lahey's across to the Brisco House; from the Dominion Bank across John street; and from Jennings' hotel across Centre street.

The following accounts were disposed of: Express Bookstore, for sundries for clerk, \$2.00, paid; Pollard Printing Co., printing, \$7.00, referred to Printing and By-law committee to report; Wm. Templeton, printing, \$11.25, referred to Printing and By-law Committee to report; S. W. Pringle, rent for Wickham house, \$2.00, paid; Napanee Water and Electric Light Co., three months' street lighting, \$339.15, paid; F. E. Vanlaven, two tons of coal for town use, \$12.50 paid; Bell Telephone Co., message, 25 cents, paid.
Council adjourned.

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The collection has been shown this year at fifteen different cities, and up to the present time nearly 40,000 people have viewed the display. It is one of the best advertisements that Canada has ever had for her summer resorts, and it is expected that the results will justify all the good words that have been spoken of it. A heavy influx of tourists into Canada the coming season is assured. The exhibit is composed of over 100 large photographic views 40x50 inches, in addition to one of the finest collections of stuffed and mounted fish, including specimens of the gamey species of the funny tribe native to the Canadian waters, and including maskinonge, black bass, pike-perch (Dore) brook trout, land locked salmon and other specimens; as well as reproductions of many of the wonderful engineering feats that are located on the Grand Trunk System in the way of tunnels and bridges.

A. S. Kimmerly has just to hand a ca of seed corn, Southern Sweet and Early Leaming, also in stock, Timothy, Alsike, Red Clover, Alfalfa, Bug Proof Peas, Speltz, and all varieties of garden seeds. Try Bibby's Cream, equivalent for calves. Pay 11c for eggs. Our Celebrated 25c Tea is still a leader.

SPEED
STYLE
COMFORT

Dunlop Carriage Tires

Solid Rubber and Pneumatic
Tires for Cycles, Autos and
Carriages.

Let us tell you how little it
costs to get the best—by
letter and catalogue.



DUNLOP TIRE CO.,
LIMITED,
TORONTO.

C. A. GRAHAM "Local Depot for Dunlop
air age Tires."

THE RUIN OF ST. VINCENT

Greater Destitution on That Island Than on Martinique.

A despatch from Kingstown, Island of St. Vincent, says: A correspondent of the Associated Press has just returned here from a visit, on horseback, to the devastated district of this island, during which he travelled fifty miles, and penetrated to within five miles of the Soufriere crater. The ash-covered area of St. Vincent exceeds that of St. Martinique, which the correspondent has also explored. The entire northern part of the island is covered with ashes to an average depth of eighteen inches, varying from a thin layer at Kingstown to two feet or more at Georgetown. The crops are ruined; nothing green can be seen. The streets of Georgetown are cumbered with snow-drift-like heaps of ashes, and ashes rest so heavily on the roofs that in several cases they have caused them to fall in. There will soon be five thousand destitute persons in need of assistance from the Government, which is already doing everything possible to relieve the sufferers.

The British cruiser Indefatigable brought twenty-five tons of supplies here and returned to the Island of Trinidad for more. The Governor of the Windward Islands, Sir Robt. Lillegwyn, is here supervising the work of the authorities.

ST. VINCENT SUFFERS MOST.

While the outbreak of the volcano on the Island of Martinique killed more people outright, more territory has been ruined in St. Vincent, hence there is greater destitution here. The injured persons were horribly burned by the hot grit, which was driven along with tremendous velocity. Twenty-six persons who sought refuge in a room ten feet by twelve were all killed. One person was brained by a huge stone nine miles from the crater.

Rough coffins are being made to receive the remains of the victims. The hospital here is filled with dying people. Fifty injured persons are lying on the floor of that building, as there are no beds for their accommodation, though cots are being rapidly constructed of boards. This and similar work has been in progress since immediately after the disaster. But two days elapsed before there were any burials, as the negroes refused to dig the necessary trenches, although they were offered three times their usual wages by the local authorities. The nurses employed are incompetent, but they are willing to learn, and are working hard. The negroes are indifferent to all that is happening, and as to what has occurred. They expect to receive Government rations, but there have been instances where they have refused to bury their own relatives.

The negroes who have remained on the estates are half starved and the Carib survivors are leaving their caves and pillaging abandoned dwelling houses and shops. A number of arrests have been made in this connection.

As the Colonial Hospital here was found inadequate to accommodate the sufferers, large army tents have been erected for the use of the patients who are being constantly brought here from other towns on the island, but even these annex hospitals are over-crowded. The local doctors

SOUFRIERE RESTING.

Since midnight Tuesday the subterranean detonations here have ceased and the Soufriere Wednesday relapsed apparently into perfect repose, no smoke rising from the crater and the fissures emitting no vapor. The stunted vegetation that formerly adorned the slopes of the mountain has disappeared, having given place to grey-colored lava, which greets the eye on every side. The atmosphere is dry, but somewhat agitated. Rain would be welcome, as there is a great deal of dust in the air, which is very disagreeable and irritating to throats and eyes, and is causing the merchants to put all their goods under cover. The inhabitants, naturally meaning the white population, as a rule, are anxious to know whether the repose of the volcano is permanent, or whether it is the lull which usually precedes greater paroxysmal activity. Some people, anticipating that there is danger of further volcanic eruptions, are leaving the outlying towns for this city.

NEW CRATERS FORMED.

The report that the volcanic lake which occupied the top of the mountain has disappeared appears to be confirmed. A sea of lava, emitting sulphurous fumes, now apparently occupies its place, and several new craters have been formed. The last time the volcano showed activity, Tuesday last, the craters, old and new, and numerous fissures in the mountain sides discharged hot vapor, deep subterranean murmurings were heard, the ground trembled, at times from the centre of the volcano, huge volumes of steam rose like gigantic pine trees towards the sky, and a dense, Cimmerian smoke, mingling with the steam, issued from the new and active crater, forming an immense pall over the northern hills, lowering into the valleys and then rising and spreading until it enveloped the whole island in a peculiar grey mist.

Simultaneous action upon the part of the volcanoes of Martinique and Dominica and elsewhere seems to denote a volcanic connection between these islands and appears to verify the assumption of the volcanic origin of the mountain chains running parallel with the Soufriere in the Windward districts.

As this despatch is sent it is excessively hot here, and the northern hills retain their foggy appearance.

AVENGE A MURDER.

Natives Pay With Life for Killing Woman and Child.

A Victoria, B. C., despatch says: According to a report brought by the steamer Miowera news has been received in Brisbane of the massacre of Mrs. Wolff, wife of the Rev. Hedwig Wolff, and her infant, by natives at Papigatava, in German New Guinea. During the brief absence of her husband from the house, a number of natives made their appearance and murdered her and her child with their axes. Miss Coe, a visitor, who was also in the house, fled to the kitchen, where a native cook named Siar held the natives at bay with threats. After their departure they

THE CROPS AND LIVE STOCK

REPORT OF THE ONTARIO BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES.

The Hessian Fly Has Done Little Damage — Live Stock Have Wintered Well.

The following is a summary of the reports made to the Ontario Bureau of Industries by over 500 correspondents, under date of May first:

THE WEATHER.

November and December of 1907 were a little cooler than the average. January a little warmer, and February about the average, though five degrees warmer than a year ago. March was nearly ten degrees above the average, and April somewhat warmer than usual. The precipitation for the past six months was one and a half inches below the average. There was little or no rain during January. The snow fall for February, March and April this year was only 15.7 inches as against an average of 31.9 inches for the past twenty years.

FALL WHEAT.

The November bulletin stated that there was a considerable decrease in the area sown to fall wheat, owing to the ravages of the Hessian fly. It is satisfactory, however, to note that the injury to the crop by the fly so far has been much less than was feared. While a year ago complaints of losses by Hessian fly were common in nearly all the counties south of a line drawn from Huron to Wentworth—very extensive damage having been done to the growing fall wheat in the counties bordering upon Lake Erie—only a few of the correspondents now reporting speak in a positive manner of actual injury traceable to the fly, and these reports are confined to odd sections of Lambton and the Lake Erie counties. A considerable amount of fall wheat was sown late to avoid the fly, and this has not done as well as that got in earlier. Several correspondents remark that having sown fall wheat on oat stubble it has done poorly. The greatest injury to the crop so far appears to have been sustained from severe frosts and cold winds just after the snow left the ground, the exposed fields suffering considerably in some quarters. Taking the crop as a whole, however, the prospect is better than was hoped for six months ago. The loss from Hessian fly, wire-worm, and other insect pests has so far been comparatively small. There are patchy places owing to trying spring weather and to local causes, and here and there portions of the crop have been plowed up or resown to barley, but, notwithstanding these drawbacks, there are many fields reported in excellent condition, and in a number of sections a large yield per acre is looked for.

WINTER RYE.

Although more winter rye is being raised than in recent years, the acreage is still comparatively small. That which was sown last fall came through the winter in good condition, nearly every reference to the growing crop being favorable.

CLOVER.

Reports concerning clover are favorable generally, many of them being enthusiastically so. Here and there accounts come in of heaving during the winter or spring, but nothing general has been reported in the way of injury to the crop. As correspondents wrote the prospects for hay were never better, both old and new meadows promising well.

SPRING SEEDING.

Most of the spring crops were got in somewhat earlier than usual, a number of correspondents reporting seeding as having been practically completed by the first of May. In

whole, however, there has been a sufficiency or more of hay, and a scarcity of oats. Many correspondents state that there is but little wheat left, although others claim that there is a fair surplus yet on hand. It is safe to say that while there is not as much hay or grain in farmers' hands as usual at this time of the year, other feeding stuffs, such as ensilage, stover, etc., would enable them to put a fair amount of both hay and wheat on the market should extra high prices prevail. Fat cattle are scarce in nearly every section, the high prices ruling having cleared them out early. Many correspondents also report a scarcity of store cattle, although some claim that there are still a considerable number on hand, more especially in the East Midland and Northern Districts. In some of the western counties buyers from the Canadian Northwest bought up a number of young stock for finishing off. The high price of grain and other feeding stuffs is also given by some correspondents as a reason for the comparatively small number of fat and store cattle kept on hand.

FRUIT TREES.

Reports from the districts where the bulk of our fruit is grown are decidedly optimistic in tone. There have been no ice storms this year to break off limbs and disfigure trees and the general appearance of orchards is all that could be desired. There is promise of abundant blossom for nearly every variety of fruit, and if frosts and heavy rain keep off during the period of bloom a record year for fruit generally may be looked for. In the counties lying between the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers, however, there has been a serious visitation of field mice which have swarmed over the orchards and wrought much serious injury by girdling young apple and other trees. A correspondent in Fitzroy states that mice ate 44 rods of thorn hedge on his premises. The only complaints of mice in the Lake Ontario district came from the County of York, and of the western Ontario counties Middlesex was the only one to send a report of their presence. Several correspondents in the fruit growing centres express fear that the tent caterpillar may do much injury unless actively checked. A few also complain of the presence of the borer. Warnings are also sent in regarding black-knot cherries. It seems strange that so few references are made to San Jose Scale. Small fruits came through the winter in good condition as a rule.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

NOTES OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE FEDERAL HOUSE.

TAXATION OF C. P. R. LANDS.

Mr. R. L. Borden enquired what was the present condition of the question with reference to the taxation of C.P.R. lands.

Messrs. Walter Scott and Frank Oliver suggested that in a suit which is to be brought to decide the point, the Attorney-General of Manitoba and the Territories should be associated with the Minister of Justice.

CANADA'S CONTRIBUTIONS.

A special supplementary estimate was brought down by Hon. W. S. Fielding. It was an appropriation of \$50,000 for the relief of the sufferers on the Island of Martinique and the Island of St. Vincent. Mr. Fielding explained that the two islands would equally share in the grant, which will be sent to the French Colonial Minister at Paris. Mr. R. L. Borden heartily concurred in the appropriation, which he said was justified by the magnitude of the volcanic disaster. The money will

ent to all that is happening, and as to what has occurred. They expect to receive Government rations, but there have been instances where they have refused to bury their own relatives.

The negroes who have remained on the estates are half starved and the Caribb survivors are leaving their caves and pillaging abandoned dwelling houses and shops. A number of arrests have been made in this connection.

As the Colonial Hospital here was found inadequate to accommodate the sufferers, large army tents have been erected for the use of the patients who are being constantly brought here from other towns on the island, but even these annex hospitals are over-crowded. The local doctors have been reinforced by a doctor who arrived here from the Island of Grenada, one of the British Windward Islands. He brought with him a number of packages of medical supplies, which were extremely useful.

SULPHURIC VAPORS.

There are a hundred injured people in the hospital at Georgetown, gangs of men are searching for the dead or rapidly burying them in trenches, and all that can be done under the circumstances is being accomplished. The sulphuric vapors, which still exude all over the island, are increasing the sickness and mortality among the survivors, and are causing suffering among the new arrivals. The hospital staff are giving way from overwork. An ambulance corps from the garrison of Barbadoes and further medical assistance will arrive here shortly. The stench in the afflicted districts is terrible beyond description. Nearly all the huts left standing are filled with dead bodies. In some cases disinfectants and the usual means of disposing of the dead are useless, and cremation has been resorted to. When it is possible the bodies are dragged with ropes to the trenches and are there hastily covered up, quick lime being used when available. Many of the dead bodies were so covered with dust that they were not discovered until walked upon by visitors or by the relieving officers or their assistants.

THEIR SUFFERING TERRIBLE.

The arrival here of the first detachment of the ambulance corps, which brought sufferers from Georgetown, caused quite a sensation. This batch consisted of a hundred persons whose charred bodies exhaled fetid odors and whose loathsome faces made even the hospital attendants shudder. All these burned persons were suffering fearfully from thirst and uttering, when strong enough to do so, agonizing cries for water. It is doubtful whether one of the whole party will recover. The death rate among the people in the hospitals is still very high, in spite of the best medical efforts on their behalf.

NOW UNDER THE OCEAN.

It is estimated that the sea has encroached from ten feet to two miles along the coast near Georgetown, and that a section of the north of the island has dropped into the sea. This is apparently verified by the report of the French cable ship Poyser-Quertier, that soundings now show seven fathoms where, before the outbreak, there were thirty-six fathoms of water.

Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick, commanding the United States steamer Potomac, now in these waters, has called on Governor Llewellyn and offered him the assistance of the United States and any assistance which it was in his power to render. The Potomac has landed what she can spare of her foodstuffs. The Governor expressed his thanks and added that there was no immediate need of help. The United States steamer carried official despatches to the Island of St. Lucia.

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Before leaving New Guinea, Governor Lee Hunt, of that colony, held an investigation into the murder of Rev. Jas. Chalmers and Rev. C. F. Tompkins by the natives. He visited all the tribes, but refused to make friends with the people of the two villages implicated. The murderers have been located and will be punished. The natives told the Governor that they killed the missionaries in accordance with their customs, and not for revenge. It is thought that Messrs. Chalmers and Tompkins arrived just before the time set for a cannibal feast, and that they were killed for that purpose. The skull of Chalmers was recovered, but the natives refused to give up that of Mr. Tompkins. In one village seven hundred skulls were found and in another four hundred skulls.

BIG DEAL IN LAND.

Colonization Company Purchases Over One Million Acres.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: A syndicate of Minneapolis, Duluth and Western Canadian capitalists have organized a company with a capital of \$3,500,000 and have purchased 1,100,000 acres of the finest farm lands in Assiniboia and Saskatchewan, the purchase being made from Messrs. Osler, Hammond and Nanton, as agents of the Regina and Long Lake Railroad along whose road the land lies. About one-half of the lands are in Saskatchewan and half in Assiniboia.

SMALLPOX IN A COLLEGE.

Ottawa Servant Girl Sent to the Hospital.

A despatch from Ottawa says: A domestic at the Presbyterian Young Ladies' College, who came from Stittsville, near here, a few days ago, has contracted smallpox. She has been sent to the Isolation Hospital. The students in the college have been vaccinated, but the institution has not been quarantined. There were two new cases of the disease here on Thursday, the other being a young lady who recently returned from the Aylmer convent.

IRISH LEAGUERS.

Seven Were Punished in County Clare for Conspiracy.

A despatch from London says: A telegram from Dublin to the Times says a special Crimes Act at Ennis, County Clare, has convicted seven members of the United Irish League of conspiring to compel a man to surrender his farm. Sentences ranging from two to four months' imprisonment were passed.

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CLOVER.

Reports concerning clover are favorable generally, many of them being enthusiastically so. Here and there accounts come in of heaving during the winter or spring, but nothing general has been reported in the way of injury to the crop. As correspondents wrote the prospects for hay were never better, both old and new meadows promising well.

SPRING SEEDING.

Most of the spring crops were got in somewhat earlier than usual, a number of correspondents reporting seeding as having been practically completed by the first of May. In most cases the seed-bed was in excellent condition, and the "catch" has been one of the best for years. As correspondents wrote a considerable amount of the spring grain was above ground, and gave promise of a first-class crop should nothing untoward intervene. The sowing of field peas, however, had been delayed in many instances in order to escape the "bug."

VEGETATION.

Correspondents do not agree regarding the state of vegetation on the first of May, some asserting that the growth in field and forest was then well advanced, and others that it was about normal, while the majority claimed that the season might be regarded as a rather backward one. In many quarters there was sufficient grass for pasturing sheep, but hardly enough for cattle; but it was considered that only a few warm days were needed to make a luxuriant growth, as the ground contained plenty of moisture, and bud and blade were ready to respond.

LIVE STOCK.

All classes of live stock have come through the winter in good condition. A few comparatively light forms of distemper among horses are reported in several localities, and in the County of Lanark some cases of strangles occurred but the majority of correspondents speak of horses as being in an unusually good condition for the time of the year, and spring work has had only a good effect upon them. Their chief drawback appears to have been a rather lighter ration of oats than ordinarily, owing to the scarcity of that grain. Cattle as a rule are also in excellent form. Some report them as being rather thin, but none dispute their general good health. Ringworm appeared among several herds in some of the Parly Sound townships, and odd cases of lumpy jaw occurred elsewhere, but with these exceptions there is a remarkably clean bill of health to be shown for cattle. Sheep have done exceedingly well, a large number of lambs having been dropped, which have turned out healthy and vigorous. The dog is inveighed against by several correspondents as being a nuisance. Swine have also done well as a class. Cases of disease and death among young litters have been reported in several parts of the Province, but these appear to have resulted from purely local conditions, and in no sections have losses been general. In fact, references to the steady way in which bacon hogs have been fitted for the market is a feature of the reports. Fodder generally has been sufficient, although straw has been rather scarce, and the high prices prevailing for coarse grains and mill feed tempted many raisers of live stock to feed closer than usual. Several correspondents refer to the silo as having been an excellent aid in carrying cattle through the winter.

FARM SUPPLIES.

There is nothing like unanimity in the reports received regarding farm supplies. Taking the province as a

whole suggested that in a case which is to be brought to decide the point, the Attorney-General of Manitoba and the Territories should be associated with the Minister of Justice.

CANADA'S CONTRIBUTIONS.

A special supplementary estimate was brought down by Hon. W. Fielding. It was an appropriation of \$50,000 for the relief of the sufferers on the Island of Martinique and the Island of St. Vincent. Mr. Fielding explained that the two islands would equally share in the grant, which will be sent to the French Colonial Minister at Paris. Mr. Borden heartily concurred in the appropriation, which he said was justified by the magnitude of the volcanic disaster. The money will be applied to the relief of the sufferers at once.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

At three o'clock on Thursday afternoon Lord Minto prorogued Parliament; there was a good attendance in the Senate Chamber to witness the closing ceremonies. A detachment from the Ottawa Field Battery fired a salute from Nepean Point, the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards finished an escort, and the Governor-General's Foot Guards supplied a guard of honor.

Lord Minto delivered the following

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate, Gentlemen of the House of Commons: In relieving you from further attendance in Parliament, I desire to thank you for the care and attention given to your important duties. The unusual number of acts that have been passed, incorporating industrial and railway companies, may be taken as an evidence of the rapid progress that Canada is making in wealth and prosperity. Further proof of that satisfactory condition is afforded by the increase in trade and revenue of the country. It is gratifying to note the unprecedented flow of immigrants from Europe and from the United States that are now seeking homes in Manitoba and in the Northwest Territories. The rapidly increasing population in that fertile section of the Dominion must yearly add to the trade of the country.

The agreement entered into with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company when authorizing an increase of its capital, to expend over nine million dollars in providing additional rolling stock, will, it is hoped, materially diminish in the future the serious losses that have arisen from the insufficient supply of cars to carry the products of the west.

TO EASTERN PORTS.

The amendments made to the Manitoba Grant Act authorizing the farmers in Manitoba and in the Northwest Territories to erect their warehouses for storing their grain, railway stations will, it is believed, be found to serve a useful purpose and defeat any attempt to deprive prices by combinations.

The growing population in the Yukon territory and the rapid development in the trade of that section of Canada, amply justify the act granting to its residents a representation in Parliament, who will be authorized to speak for his constituency in all matters affecting the more important interests of that remote part of the Dominion.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I thank you, in His Majesty's name, for the liberal supplies you have granted for the public service.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons:—In bidding you farewell I desire to express the hope that when we meet next year we shall be able to rejoice in the continued prosperity which now prevails over this Dominion.

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Reports from the districts where the bulk of our fruit is grown are decidedly optimistic in tone. There have been no ice storms this year to break off limbs and disfigure trees, and the general appearance of orchards is all that could be desired. There is promise of abundant blossom for nearly every variety of fruit, and if frosts and heavy rains keep off during the period of bloom, a record year for fruit generally may be looked for. In the counties lying between the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers, however, there has been a serious visitation of field mice, which have swarmed over the orchards and wrought much serious injury by girdling young apple and cherry trees. A correspondent in Fitzroy states that mice ate 14 rods of thorn hedge on his premises. The only complaints of mice in the Lake Ontario district came from the County of York, and of the western Ontario counties Middlesex was the only one to send a report of their presence. Several correspondents in the fruit growing centres express fear that the tent caterpillar may do much injury unless actively checked. A few also complain of the presence of the borer. Warnings are also sent in regarding black-knot in cherries. It seems strange that so few references are made to San Jose scale. Small fruits came through the winter in a good condition as a rule.

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LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.
Toronto, May 20.—Wheat—The market is very firm and higher owing to the light offerings and a good demand for milling. Red and white sold to-day at 78c high freights. Goose is firm at 68c for No. 2 east. Spring is steady at 75c for No. 2 east. Manitoba is 1c lower at 89c for No. 1-hard, 86c for No. 1 northern and 83c for No. 2 northern grinding in transit.
Flour—There is a better demand, the offerings are small and the market is firmer, with local exporters bidding \$2.90 for cars of 90 per cent. patents in their bags middle freights, and holders ask 5c to 10c higher. Choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour has been advanced 5c and is now quoted at \$3.85 to \$4.25 for cars of Hungarian patents and \$3.60 to \$3.95 for strong bakers', bags included, on the track Toronto.
Millfeed—Is firm at \$19 to \$20 for cars of shorts and \$16 to \$16.50 for bran in bulk middle freights. Manitoba millfeed is firm at \$22 for cars of shorts and \$20 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.
Barley—Is firmer. Some No. 3 extra sold at 58c f.o.b. vessel east and more was offered at 52c; No. 3 in car lots is quoted at 50c to 51c east.
Rye—Is higher at 60c east and west.
Corn—Is firm at 60c for Canada No. 2 mixed and 61c for No. 2 yellow west.
Oats—Are very firm. There is a good demand and higher prices are being bid. No. 2 white are quoted at 45c east and middle freights. A lot was offered at 46c f.o.b. vessel east to-day, with 45c bid. On call No. 3 white sold at 42c middle freights, and 49c was bid for Manitoba oats North Bay.
Oatmeal—Is firm at \$4.70 for cars of bags and \$4.85 for barrels on the track Toronto, and 25c more for broken lots.
Peas—Are firm and sold at 79c high freights to-day.

PROVISIONS.
The market for hog products is very strong. Smoked meats are notoriously lower than they ought to be, and no one will be surprised by an advance at any moment, as stocks are running very low. Lards also are in keen demand and an advance may be looked for before very long.
Pork—Canada short cut, \$22.50; heavy mess, \$21 to \$21.50; clear shoulder mess, \$18.
Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Long clear bacon, 10c; hams, 13c to 14c; rolls, 11c to 15c; green to 11c; backs, 14c to 15c; green meats out of pickle are quoted at 1c less than smoked.
Lard—Tierces 11c, tubs 11c and pails 11c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.
Butter—The quality of dairies, though improving lately, is far from satisfactory. The grass is almost long enough now to have its best effect upon the dairies, but the cattle cannot be left safely out at pasture because of the cold weather after being in the barns all winter. Offerings of creameries are not always of the choicest. All choice grades coming are in keen demand. The market is steady.
Creamery prints, 21c to 22c; do solids, 19c to 20c; Dairy pound rolls, choice, 16c to 17c; do large rolls, choice, 15c to 16c; do medium, 12c to 14c.

Lane Miller market—Wheat, foreign steady and English nominally unchanged. Maize—American, nothing quoted; Danubian, firm and rather dearer. Flour—American and English, steady.

ANARCHIST PLOT.

Attempt to Murder the Young King of Spain.

A despatch from Madrid says: The police have discovered what was undoubtedly an Anarchist plot. On Friday night they raided a house in a narrow street, Carrera de San Jeronimo, through which the Royal procession passed on Saturday, and seized a number of dynamite bombs and percussion caps. Sixteen men were arrested, all of them being Spaniards, including notorious Anarchists. The prisoners include six medical students, a printer, a carpenter, and a mason. The captured cartridges are being analyzed by the military authorities.
Gabriel Lopez, an employee of an insurance company, in whose house the bombs were found, says he received a package of cartridges from another Anarchist, with instructions to throw them at the moment of the passage of the Royal carriage in Saturday's procession.
Lopez was examined before a magistrate on Sunday morning, when he declared that the man who gave him the cartridges and told him to throw them as the Royal carriage passed was Francisco Suarez. Suarez is notorious for the part he played in an attempted outrage upon the late Canovas del Castillo seven years ago, when he accompanied an Anarchist named Ruiz, who intended to explode a bomb in Canovas del Castillo's garden. The bomb exploded prematurely, Ruiz was killed, and Suarez was badly injured. He was committed to prison for seven years, and has only recently been liberated. Lopez was confronted on Saturday with Suarez, and accused the latter with giving him the dynamite cartridges. This Suarez denied, and both men are detained. Four other men have been arrested in connection with the affair, and none of them deny being Anarchists.
As young King Alfonso left the Royal Palace for the Palace of the Cortes to take the coronation oath, a man dressed like a workman advanced from the front of the crowd and calmly opened the door of the carriage, which was badly guarded. He threw a big paper packet at the feet of the King, who promptly kicked it out of the carriage and remained seated without showing the slightest trace of emotion.
The guard escorting the Royal carriage attacked the man, who received three sabre cuts on the head. The halberdiers attacked him at the same time and stunned him with more blows. He was seized and conveyed to the Corps de Garde Station, trembling with fear.
In the meantime a paroxysm of rage got hold of the crowd, who endeavored to lynch the man, but were restrained by the guard. The excitement subsided when it was seen that the King's carriage had proceeded without delay.

ANOTHER LARGE DRIVE.

Four Hundred Boers Surrendered—No British Casualties.

NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

DOMINION.
Winnipeg will send a trainload of flour from the West for the sufferers in the West Indies.
A Canadian Otis Elevator Company, a branch of the New York company, will build a factory at Hamilton.
Hanover has a population of 1,424.
London, Ont., bankers are going to establish a clearing house.
London has only had two cases of infectious disease since April 1st.
J. A. and H. E. McSloy have offered \$2,500 for a site for a public library in St. Catharines.
The body of J. W. Cunningham of Trenton, who has been missing for about a month, was found in the Grand River near Galt.
Canada's aggregate trade for the ten months ending April 30th reached \$333,522,049, an increase of \$27,446,220 over the same period last year.
A letter from South Africa says that Charles Clark, formerly of the Kincardine Review, is almost blind. His sight has gradually grown worse, and notwithstanding he has spent hundreds of dollars for treatment, he has received little benefit.
The British Columbia Government is driving out the Chinese and Japanese by laws depriving them of employment, such as forbidding Japs and Chinese cutting shingle bolts or logs from the Crown lands. This means that hundreds of Japs will be driven into the United States.
FOREIGN.
A third submarine vessel, intended for the British navy, is rapidly approaching completion at Barrow.
The physical condition of Queen Wilhelmina is now all that could be desired.
One hundred and five girls from Dr. Barnardo's homes are now en route for Canada.
The British Medical Journal says that the War Office has framed a scheme for the prevention of enteric fever in moving columns.
The Italian warship Amerigo Vespucci, with naval cadets undergoing their annual training cruise, will visit Edinburgh and Plymouth in September.
Several agricultural societies co-operating with the Prussian Ministry of Agriculture, have offered a prize of 30,000 marks (\$7,500) for a process of drying potatoes so that they can be successfully stored for years.
The 2,500 Santa Fe shop employees at Topeka, Kans., have decided to boycott the so-called beef trust by abstaining from meat for thirty days.
Reports just issued by the Board of Trade in regard to railway accidents show that not a single passenger was killed in the year 1901 in Great Britain.
The Turkish garrison at Monastir, Macedonia, has mutinied for arrears of pay, and the soldiers have started serious rioting.
After a quarrel with her sweetheart, Oscar Jacobs, and in his presence, Miss Fay Grant, aged 16, took carbolic acid in Tuscola, Ill., on Monday, and died in 20 minutes.
From the United Kingdom 3,401,000 letters were sent last year to Australia, and England received 2,727,000.
By the failure of the Humberts Insurance Company in France twelve thousand persons have been totally ruined.
Balscheneff, the Russian student who assassinated M. Siplaguine, the Russian Minister of the Interior, has

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lemen of the House of Commons,
n relieving you from further at-
ndance in Parliament, I desire to
nk you for the care and atten-
n given to your important duties.
e unusual number of acts that
ve been passed, incorporating in-
ustrial and railway companies, may
taken as an evidence of the rapid
gress that Canada is making in
alth and prosperity. Further
of that satisfactory condition
afforded by the increase in the
de and revenue of the country.

It is gratifying to note the unpre-
ented flow of immigrants from
rope and from the United States,
it are now seeking homes in Mani-
ba and in the Northwest Territor-
y. The rapidly increasing popu-
n in that fertile section of the
minion must yearly add to the
de of the country.
The agreement entered into with
Canadian Pacific Railway Com-
ny when authorizing an increase of
capital, to expend over nine mil-
n dollars in providing additional
ling stock, will, it is hoped, ma-
tially diminish in the future the
ious losses that have arisen from
e insufficient supply of cars to
rry the products of the west.

TO EASTERN PORTS.
The amendments made to the Mani-
ba Grant Act authorizing the
mers in Manitoba and in the
rthwest Territories to erect flat
rehouses for storing their grain at
ilway stations will, it is believed,
found to serve a useful purpose
d defeat any attempt to depress
ices by combinations.

The growing population in the Yu-
n territory and the rapid develop-
nt in the trade of that section of
nada, amply justify the act grant-
y to its residents a representative
Parliament, who will be authoriz-
d to speak for his constituency in
atters affecting the more im-
rtant interests of that remote part
the Dominion.

Gentlemen of the House of Com-
ons: I thank you, in His Majes-
y's name, for the liberal supplies
u have granted for the public ser-
e.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate,
ntlemen of the House of Commons:
n bidding you farewell I desire to
press the hope that when we meet
xt year we shall be able to again
joice in the continued prosperity
ich now prevails over this wide
minion.

less than smoked.
Lard—Tierces 11½c, tubs 11½c and
pails 11½c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—The quality of dairies,
though improving daily, is far from
satisfactory. The grass is almost
long enough now to have its best
effect upon the dairies, but the cat-
tle cannot be left safely out at pas-
ture because of the cold weather
after being in the barns all winter.
Offerings of creameries are not al-
ways of the choicest. All choice
grades coming are in keen demand.
The market is steady.

Creamery prints..... 21c to 22c
do solids..... 19c to 20c
Dairy pound rolls, choice..... 16c to 17c
do large rolls, choice..... 15c to 16½c
do medium..... 12c to 14c
do low grade..... 9c to 12c
Eggs—The demand is very good,
and though offerings are liberal the
price is well maintained at 13½c.

Potatoes—The offerings are only
fair and demand is quite strong, so
that prices continue high. Cars on
the track here are quoted at 85c.
Potatoes out of store are quoted at
95c to \$1.

Poultry—There is but little trade
being done. Receipts and demand
are both light. Prices are 60c to
90c for young fresh-killed chickens,
for old turkeys 11c to 12c, and for
fresh-killed hen birds 12c to 14c.

Baled Hay—There are large offer-
ings and a fair demand at \$10.25 for
No. 1 timothy on track here.

Baled Straw—The market is steady
with good demand and liberal offer-
ings at 85 on track here.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, May 20.—There were too
many cattle offering at the cattle
market to-day, and trade was very
slow and draggy. Towards the close
prices were off a bit, but all the
good stuff had been pretty well
cleaned out at fair prices. Export
dealers were not doing much busi-
ness. Feeders were selling pretty
well, and good calves are wanted,
weighing from 350 to 500 lbs. Sheep
and lambs were steady, and hogs
are firm at 87.25 for the best. The
total delivery for the day was 75
cars, with 1,218 cattle, 213 sheep
and lambs, 717 hogs, and 223 calves.

Export, choice.....	\$5.50	\$6.00
Export cattle, light.....	5.25	5.60
Bulls, export, heavy.....		
cwt.....	4.25	4.75
Feeders, heavy.....	1.00	4.75
Stockers, 400 to 800 lbs.....	2.00	3.60
Butchers' cattle, choice.....	5.00	5.30
Butchers' cattle good.....	4.50	5.00
Butchers' picked.....	5.40	5.50
Butchers' bulis.....	3.00	4.25
Tight stock bulls, cwt.....	2.50	3.00
Milch cows.....	30.00	55.00
Hogs, best.....	7.25	
do light.....	7.00	
Sheep, export, cwt.....	4.00	4.25
Bucks.....	3.50	3.75
Yearling lambs.....	4.00	5.00
Spring lambs, each.....	2.50	4.50
Calves, each.....	2.00	6.00

BUFFALO GRAIN MARKETS.

Buffalo, May 20.—Flour—Firm.
Wheat—Strong, quiet; spot, 80½c;
winter, No. 2 red, 89½c. Corn—
Strong; No. 2 yellow, 69c; No. 3
do, 68½c. No. 2 corn, 67½c; No. 3
do, 67½c. Oats—Quiet but firm;
No. 2 white, 49½c; No. 3 do, 49c;
No. 2 mixed, 47c; No. 3 do, 48½c.
Barley—68c to 72½c asked to ar-
rive. Rye—No. 1, 63c to 63½c in
store.

EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS.

London, May 20.—Close—Wheat on
passage, nominally unchanged;
maize, on passage, rather firmer.
Wheat—English country markets of
yesterday steady; French country
markets quiet.

Paris, May 20.—Close—Wheat—
Tone quiet at 22f for May and 20f
40c for September and December.

London, May 20.—Close—Mark-

restrained by the guard. The ex-
citement subsided when it was seen
that the King's carriage had pro-
ceeded without delay.

ANOTHER LARGE DRIVE.

**Four Hundred Boers Surrendered
—No British Casualties.**

A despatch from Vryburg, Bechu-
analand, says: The immunity which
Lord Kitchener granted to the dele-
gates to the Vereeniging conference
of Boer leaders and their immediate
followers from molestation by the
British columns has not prevented
the consummation of one of the big-
gest drives of the war, which has
just wound up against the Bechuana-
land blockhouse line.

Gen. Ian Hamilton and other com-
manders have gathered in 400 pri-
soners, including 100 rebels and re-
calcitrant Boers, who have caused
much trouble in the past.

Among the prisoners are a brother
of Gen. Delarey and several other
commandants. The movement was
remarkable for the lack of resistance
by the Boers, most of whom sur-
rendered, after aimless dodging,
without fighting.

There were no British casualties.
Five hundred Boers managed to es-
cape in the earlier stages of the
drive.

EXPLOSION IN A COAL MINE.

**The Loss of Life Estimated at
One Hundred and Fifty.**

The Fraterville and Thistle coal
mines at Coal Creek, Tenn., explod-
ed this morning. Only one man es-
caped, being blown out of the mine.
About 300 men were at work in the
mines. Flames are now issuing from
mouths and ventholes.

George H. Camp, Superintendent of
the Thistle Mine, has made an official
statement, estimating the number
killed in both mines at 150.
None has been rescued.

Later information says the rescue
party has entered the Fraterville
mine. Every man within this mine
is dead. The list of dead will reach
between 175 and 225. More than
thirty bodies have been recovered al-
ready.

THOMAS LEMAC TO HANG.

**The Murder Was Committed Eight
Years Ago.**

A despatch from Winnipeg says:
Thomas Lemac, a half-breed, was
found guilty at Regina on Wednesday
of the wilful murder of Josiah Ma-
loney near File Hills, and sentenced
to hang June 27. Lemac and Ma-
loney were companions, but quarrel-
led near Fort Qu'Appelle on Septem-
ber 15, 1891. Maloney was later
found in a dying condition. After
confessing that he had killed Ma-
loney, Lemac disappeared for eight
years, but three months ago was ar-
rested in Montana and brought back
to Canada for trial, with the above
result.

HOW TO RUIN CHILDREN.

**Chicago Police Have Been Breed-
ing Criminals.**

A despatch from Chicago says:
Wholesale arrests of children and
their imprisonment in police stations
for trivial offences have been ordered
stopped by Mayor Harrison. Ac-
cording to Superintendent Rodine of
the Department of Compulsory Ed-
ucation, 17,000 children under the
age of 16 were arrested in Chicago
last year, a large proportion of
whom were exposed to the contaminat-
ing influences of the call rooms of
police stations. The Mayor's atten-
tion was called to the law which
makes it illegal to detain a child un-
der 12 years of age in a police sta-
tion, or confine one under 16 years
in the same building with adult pri-
soners.

was killed in the year 1901 in Great
Britain.

The Turkish garrison at Monastir,
Macedonia, has mutinied for arrears
of pay, and the soldiers have started
serious rioting.

After a quarrel with her sweet-
heart, Oscar Jacobs, and in his pres-
ence, Miss Fay Grant, aged 16,
took carbolic acid in Tuscola, Ill.,
on Monday, and died in 20 minutes.

From the United Kingdom 3,401,-
000 letters were sent last year to
Australia, and England received 2,-
727,000.

By the failure of the Humberts In-
surance Company in France twelve
thousand persons have been totally
ruined.

Balschenoff, the Russian student
who assassinated M. Sipiaguine, the
Russian Minister of the Interior, has
been sentenced to be hanged.

It is officially announced that Lady
Somerset, president of the World's
W.C.T.U., will be the guest of the
National Convention of the W.C.T.
U. in Portland, Me., next October.

Lumber manufacturers along the
Michigan shore of Lake Huron say
the total cut this year will be fully
a half billion feet, nearly all of
which will be imported into the
United States, at a duty of \$2 per
thousand.

As a reward for his heroic action
in a recent fire in South Elgin, Ill.,
Edward Tracey has been appointed
chief of the Elgin Fire Department,
and at the age of 19 is the youngest
fire marshal in the United States.

William Goodfellow, known as "the
gentleman burglar," was sentenced
at Glasgow recently to six years for
house-breaking. He was only re-
cently liberated after serving 12
years. The accused dressed fault-
lessly, kept two fine houses and two
yachts.

Three years ago, when the Rev. R.
G. Rosecamp, of Richmond, Indiana,
was in Denver, Col., a friend, as a
joke, presented him with mining
stock supposed to be worthless. Re-
cently Mr. Rosecamp received an
offer of \$100,000 for the stock, and
has now found that the supposed
worthless shares will probably net
him half a million.

FOUND MANGLED ON TRACK.

**Resident of Niagara Falls, N.Y.,
Killed in Tunnel.**

A despatch from St. Catharines
says:—The body of a well-dressed
man that was identified as that of
Edward MacKenna, of the firm of
Hancock and MacKenna, of Niagara
Falls, N.Y., was found in a horribly
mangled condition a little west of
the G.T.R. tunnel, under the Wel-
land canal, near Merriton, about
7.25 on Friday morning. On the
man's person was found a gold
locket containing a picture of two
children. The G.T.R. authorities at
Merriton telegraphed to Niagara
Falls, N.Y., and verified the identity
of the body. Deceased was a promi-
nent business man of that place
and highly esteemed. Coroner Good-
man was notified of the occurrence,
but deemed an inquest unnecessary.
The body was cut to pieces beyond
all recognition. What apparently
had once been a gold watch was
found crushed into a plate. The
coroner, is of the opinion that the
man had been walking on the track
and had been run down by a train.

250 PERSONS PERISHED.

**Herring Fleet in Japan Totally
Destroyed.**

A despatch from Yokohama says:—
The herring fleet on the west coast
of Hokkaido (Yezo) was caught in a
terrible gale on the 30th ult., and
250 lives are reported to have been
lost. There has also been great loss
of boats and nets.

The Japanese corvette Mushashi
was blown ashore at Nemuro, but the
crew were all saved. There is
no chance of refloating the vessel.

HOUSEHOLD.

APPETIZING SOUPS.

Vegetable Soup—One teaspoon lima beans (green or dried), 1 cup tomatoes, 3 sliced carrots, pepper to taste. Boil an hour and a half then add 1 pt sweet milk, scalding hot. Serve at once, adding salt just before sending to the table.

Vegetable Soup No. 2—Boil six large ripe tomatoes in 2 qts water, 6 okra pods, 1 small onion, 1 good sized turnip, 1 small green pepper pod without the seed, 1 tablespoon rice and the green corn cut from one cob, or 2-3 cup canned corn. Chop the vegetables fine. Boil one hour. If too thick, add more water. Season with salt, pepper and a lump of butter the size of a walnut. Soup stock may be added if desired.

Cabbage Soup—Cut up 6 or 8 potatoes, 1 pt cabbage, and boil until soft in 1 qt water. Mash fine, add 1 pt milk, 1 teaspoon salt, and pepper to taste. Also a piece of butter the size of a small hen's egg. Let boil up once and serve with cubes of toasted bread or crackers.

In making soup with milk, it is best to add the salt after the last boiling, as it is liable to curdle. A pinch of borax in 1 qt milk, when it first set away, will insure perfectly sweet milk for cooking purposes even in hot weather.

Milk Soup—A quick soup is made by creaming together the yolks of 2 hard-boiled eggs and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter. Mix with it 1 cup mashed potatoes seasoned with pepper and salt. Then add 1 qt hot, not boiling, milk. Stir well and strain and serve with small crackers.

Tomato Soup—One can tomatoes, 1 pt water, 3 whole cloves, a slice of onion, 1 teaspoon sugar and a little parsley. Boil 15 minutes. Add a saltspoon soda, and strain. Rub together 1 tablespoon each of butter and flour, and add to 1 qt hot milk. When thickened, add the tomato and serve at once.

Noodles are very nice to cook with beef stock or chicken soup. To make them, break 2 eggs into a bowl with 1 teaspoon salt, and beat enough to break the yolks. Add flour to stir very stiff. Roll out as thin as a case knife, let lie on the board half an hour, then roll up and cut thin slices from the end of the roll. Shake them out on the fingers, then drop into boiling soup and boil 10 minutes.

CORNING AND SEALING BEEF.

Remove all the bones excepting the ribs, and pack in a very large jar. Cover with a pickle made as follows:—For every 100 lbs beef use 6 lbs salt, 1 lb sugar and 1 oz each saltpetre and cayenne pepper and 8 gals soft water. Boil together, strain and cool. Let the beef stand in this five days. Take up, drain and repack. Weight down, and again cover with a fresh pickle, using for this second pickle 7 lbs salt instead of 6 lbs. Put it on the meat boiling hot, and fill the jar to the top. Right here cut out a piece of white paper just to fit the inside of the jar, and lay on the brine.

Put 1 or 2 lbs rosin in an old basin, add a little lard to soften it, and melt all together. Tie a piece of firm cloth over the top of the jar (do not let the brine touch it in any place), and with an old knife spread the melted rosin all over the cloth and over the edge of the jar, taking care to cover every bit of the cloth with the rosin. Tie on another cloth and cover again. Tie over still another cloth, and around on the edge of the jar push slowly a

tion of heat, except in very cold weather, when the bottle may be set in hot water for a few minutes.

When the barrel of flour is opened if the three pieces which formed the head are piled together and riveted with an eight-penny wire nail, then laid away for further reference, you will not be obliged to lose time and temper hunting for one matched barrel-head among twenty loose pieces after you get that choice barrel of apples or potatoes packed ready for its long journey to a friend.

In sweeping walls and ceilings, make a cleaner in this way: Take a piece of cotton flannel, or what is more commonly called napped cotton, and make a sack that will nicely fit over the brush end of the broom; put a doubled ruffle across the bottom of this. It must all be made with the napped side out. A shirr string, or tape is put through the hem at the top of the sack, to be drawn up and tied secure around the handle of the broom just above the brush. This is very effective, and can be adjusted and moved with ease. When soiled with the dust and smoke wiped from the walls wash it, making it clean and ready for use again.

LEPROSY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Spread of Disease Attributed to Badly Cured Salt Fish.

Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, F.R.S., the well-known consulting surgeon to the London Hospital, has returned to England from a visit to South Africa, whither he went to investigate the cause of the prevalence of leprosy. The result of his inquiries has been to establish the fact that the disease is to be found very sparingly scattered over the whole of South Africa, while it is by no means abundant anywhere. It affects chiefly the colored races, but a certain number of cases are to be found among the Dutch farmers.

It was probably a new disease when the first cases (in members of the latter class), were recognized near Cape Town 150 years ago. Since then it has gradually spread from the Cape Town district over the whole British territory including the newly annexed colonies of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. In Natal it was a new disease as recently as sixty years ago, and it is still met with very sparingly. In Zululand it is as yet almost unknown.

The conclusion arrived at is that the primary cause of the disease is the use as food of badly cured salt fish. Such fish is prepared at Cape Town and various places on the south and west coasts, and is sent inland in large quantities for consumption by the agricultural population and at the industrial centres. While believing that this has been by far the chief agent in its diffusion, Mr. Hutchinson thinks that he has obtained conclusive evidence that the malady may, in very exceptional circumstances, be communicated from person to person. He does not believe that it is either infectious or contagious in the proper sense of these words, but that it may be communicated by eating food contaminated by a leper's hand.

This mode of transference can obviously occur only under most careless conditions as to taking food, and hence the explanation that the disease never spreads in leper asylums or in well-civilized communities while it does so in Pottentot and Kaffir kraals. Its introduction into these kraals is usually effected by some laborer who has been into Cape Colony to work, and returning home with the seeds of the disease, has become a source of this kind of food contamination in his native place.

The measures suggested for the prevention of the disease are, first (and by far the most important), the Legislative control of the fish-curing

DO WONDERS WITH CORN

CHEMISTS FIND WIDE FIELD FOR USE OF CEREAL.

Experiments Develop Nearly Forty By-Products From the Grain.

When the chemists are finally through with their experiments on corn the farmer will rise up and proclaim with more enthusiasm than ever before that "Corn is King." Wheat, oats, and barley, and every other cereal will have been relegated each to its comparatively narrow sphere in the economic world, and the agricultural possibilities will have reached a stage of development far beyond the dreams of the wildest enthusiast.

Sixty years ago corn was considered fit only for the feed of animals and the production of bourbon whiskey. To-day it is the basis of thirty or forty manufactured products, each of which is daily proving a valuable article in the commercial world. Within the last two months a company has been organized with \$80,000,000 capital in New York which is to deal in nothing else than corn—buying the shelled grain and manufacturing and selling its by-products.

In one year this concern—the Corn Products Company—will consume as much corn as all Europe buys in a small export year, and nearly half as much as Europe uses in a big export year. The annual capacity of the company's factories is estimated at 75,000,000 bushels of corn, or 1,500,000 bushels a week, and all of this immense amount of grain will be utilized in by-products.

MANY PRODUCTS FROM CORN.

It would be hard even in these enlightened days to convince the average farmer boy that the product of his labor in the hot summer days is more than feed for cattle and hogs, stuff to run through a distillery, or perhaps the grist of a miller who manufactures cornmeal. Yet the corn field is the place from which are drawn such products as beer, corn oil, starch, sugar, rubber, mucilage, gumdrops, wall paper, soap, ink, salad dressing, and a dozen other materials which enter into the demands of everyday life.

The possibilities contained within a grain of corn began to unfold themselves nearly forty years ago, or thirty years after Thomas Kingsford, an English chemist, began to extract starch from corn. His researches set an example to other chemists, and to-day practically all the starch used in the United States is made from corn. Thirty years ago practically no glucose was produced in the United States, and now the exports alone amount to \$8,000,000 or \$9,000,000 annually, while the foreign product made from rice, wheat, potato, and sugo starches cannot compete with the home product.

CORN GERM MOST VALUABLE.

There are four parts to a kernel of corn—the outer covering, the hull or bran; then the hard, starchy or glutinous part; then the starch, and last the little white point which extends through the tip and is called the germ.

Of the four parts the germ, about the size of the wheat kernel, is the most interesting, and, when its weight is considered, the most valuable. Its history is like that of the cotton seed, for only a few years ago it was looked upon as a nuisance and the starch and glucose manufacturers spent money to get rid of it. Machines cracked each grain. The mass was given a bath, and the light germ floated out, while the starch, bran, and gluten remained behind.

After the chemists found that the despised little germs contained an oil worth more than any other constituent of Indian corn the waste ceased.

going changes that will make grape sugar, glucose, or dextrin.

Dextrins are gums or paste. To make of starch a substitute for guarabic, it is treated with nitric acid and then baked. As dextrin starch fixes dyes and colors on fabrics, particularly calico, and also may be used in paper boxes, oilcloth, ink, wall paper, for gumming envelopes and stamps, or wherever strong adhesive paste is required.

DERIVATIVES OF CORN STARCH.

Glucose and grape sugar are the greatest single derivatives of corn starch. To make glucose or grape sugar the starch is treated with sulphuric acid, and after pressure the acid is neutralized by carbonate of soda. The acid is affixed to the sodium forming common salt, and even trace of the carbonic acid remains is carried off. By varying temperature, pressure, and degree of acid a variety of sugars can be produced. When the acid treatment or "conversion" is carried to the farthest glucose is produced. When the acid is less complete a thick, colorless syrup, glucose, is produced. To make a table syrup of glucose per cent. of cane syrup, sorghum, molasses is added.

FAIL TO OVERCOME DEFECT.

The grape sugar taken from starch does not resemble cane sugar, for a large amount of water in the cane prevents crystallization or granulation. All the efforts to overcome this defect have failed. Now about all the water-free sugar is used the manufacture of beer and wine.

With the main body of starch—the germ of the kernel used, the hull or bran, and gluten is left. The gluten is dried in filter presses and its dry state about one-third of starch, which the chemists are unable to extract. As gluten meal it is sold to cattle, and mixed with the bran it becomes gluten feed. The cane husks are left behind for other uses, and the stalks have found their place as forage.

MARCONI GRAMS.

London covers an area of 1 square mile.

Each salmon produces about 1,000,000 eggs.

Asparagus is the oldest known plant used for food.

Not a single infectious disease known in Greenland.

One grain of the gold can be mined into a wire 550 feet in length.

In Poland it is a penal offence speak Polish in any public resort.

Camphor and gun-cotton are the chief constituents of celluloid goods.

Since 1862, 71,533 companies have been registered in the United Kingdom.

In all countries more marriages take place in June than in any other month.

Cigars are given to soldiers in Italian Army as part of their distributions.

Forty cable ships are constantly at work relaying and repairing world's cables.

One firm of clock-makers does winding and regulating of all royal clocks.

There are 130,000,000 people the face of the globe who don't know what soap is.

In Turkey red hair is counted great beauty, and the women wear their hair that tint.

St. Peter's, Rome, can accommodate 54,000 worshippers; St. Paul's, London, 32,000.

A dealer in artificial limbs estimates that 300,000 Englishmen have lost one or both legs.

The natives of Liberia prepare singularly intoxicating beverage from a common mushroom.

Road sprinkling carts were in use in England in 1748. They were sent before the King's carriage.

Within the past century the hare has stolen from England and is now common to the County of London.

seam and cool. Let the beer stand in this five days. Take up, drain and repack. Weight down, and again cover with a fresh pickle, using for this second pickle 7 lbs salt instead of 6 lbs. Put it on the meat boiling hot, and fill the jar to the top. Right here cut out a piece of white paper just to fit the inside of the jar, and lay on the brine.

Put 1 or 2 lbs rosin in an old basin, add a little lard to soften it, and melt all together. Tie a piece of firm cloth over the top of the jar (do not let the brine touch it in any place), and with an old knife spread the melted rosin all over the cloth and over the edge of the jar, taking care to cover every bit of the cloth with the rosin. Tie on another cloth and cover again. Tie over still another cloth, and around on the edge of the jar push slowly a hot flatiron, in order to be sure the cover is perfectly stuck to the jar. Take care that the cover does not get jammed to loosen it.

When corned beef is wanted, untie or cut the cords about the top of the jar, pull the cover up, remove what is wanted, replace the cover, and again run a hot iron around the edge. If care is taken about keeping the jar sealed, beef can be so kept for any length of time. The past season we used the last of our corned beef in September, and it was perfect.

To Dry Beef—Allow the pieces to lie in a pickle 12 or 14 days as described until salt enough. It usually requires about two weeks. Take up, wipe dry. Care should be taken not to get the beef too salty.

HOW TO DO THINGS.

Veal should always have a sliced onion and a sliced carrot cooked with it, whether it is roasted or boiled, and a little butter added just before serving. The carrot and onion give an excellent flavor to rather tasteless meat.

Shad roe makes nice sandwiches. Boil gently for twenty minutes in salted boiling water to cover it. When cool, skin and mash fine with a fork. Season with salt, cayenne pepper, and a few drops of lemon juice, and spread between buttered bread.

Keep a piece of steel or sheet iron, two inches wide by four long, on the kitchen table. It is better than a knife to scrape the bottom of baking tins, frying pans, and tinware; the sharp corners reach the corners of the dripping pans and the seams of the tinware.

Make dusters out of flour sacks; hem them and have them washed and ironed with the rest of the laundry; they're nice to cool the irons on when you have something more particular to iron. When you want to dust the furniture or wipe the lamp chimneys you feel an added respect for yourself when you shake out a nice clean duster.

Pan fish are apt to break in pieces when fried. They will not if done this way: Fry first in the pan some thin pieces of salt pork, take it out, roll the fish, after cleaning, in corn-meal or fine bread crumbs; fry in the hot fat and turn carefully. Fish in scraps is not appetizing, in appearance, at least.

Never try to ventilate the cellar unless the outside air is as cool or cooler than that inside, or the cellar will be made not only warm, but damp. That is what often causes a collection of dampness on the walls. The warm outside air entering the cooler air mixes with it and causes the moisture in it to be condensed and it is then deposited on the walls. Open the windows and doors at night and close them early in the morning.

To make liquid glue that will keep for years, break pieces of glue, put them in a bottle and cover with alcohol. Cork tightly and set aside for a few days. This should be ready for use without the applica-

contagious in the proper sense of these words, but that it may be communicated by eating food contaminated by a leper's hand.

This mode of transference can obviously occur only under most careful conditions as to taking food, and hence the explanation that the disease never spreads in leper asylums or in well-civilized communities while it does so in Pottentot and Kaffir kraals. Its introduction into these kraals is usually effected by some laborer who has been into Cape Colony to work, and returning home with the seeds of the disease, has become a source of this kind of food contamination in his native place.

The measures suggested for the prevention of the disease are, first (and by far the most important), the Legislative control of the fish-curing establishments; secondly, the diffusion of information as to danger of communication; and, thirdly, the establishment of small isolation houses into which lepers should be induced to go during the stage involving risk.



HERBERT FROCK.

The Herbert frock develops beautifully in linen or colored or white pique. Then again, it does well in serge, or in any of the lightly woven goods of spring. The wide collar on this little double-breasted costume is its most attractive feature. The use of the ruffle is optional. Narrow braid might be used to decorate the collar and cuffs with good fabric, or a dark shade of cotton, the shield and small collar may be of white pique to give a dainty touch.

Quantities of material required.—The size for two years will require two and three-fourths yards of goods thirty-six inches wide, or one and one-half yards of goods fifty-four inches wide. The size for four years will require three and one-fourth yards of goods thirty-six inches wide, or one and three-fourths yards of goods fifty-four inches wide.

BODIES TURNED TO STONE.

Human bodies buried in limestone countries are often turned to solid stone by the lime water which penetrates the graves. In other soils there are elements which sometimes so embalm the buried dead as to preserve form and features unchanged. Many such cases are on record. Robert Burns' body was disinterred in 1815, to be removed to a new tomb. To the surprise of all his friends, the features were found to be as perfect as at burial. When the body of John Hampden, the famous English patriot and leader, was disinterred by Lord Nugent two hundred years after burial, the form and features were as unchanged as if the corpse had been recently laid in the grave.

corn—the outer covering, the hull or bran; then the hard, starchy or glutinous part; then the starch, and last, the little white point which extends through the tip and is called the germ.

Of the four parts the germ, about the size of the wheat kernel, is the most interesting, and, when its weight is considered, the most valuable. Its history is like that of the cotton seed, for only a few years ago it was looked upon as a nuisance and the starch and glucose manufacturers spent money to get rid of it. Machines cracked each grain. The mass was given a bath, and the light germ floated out, while the starch, bran, and gluten remained behind.

After the chemists found that the despised little germs contained an oil worth more than any other constituent of Indian corn the waste ceased. Now, the germs are put under hydraulic pressure of something like two tons to the square inch, and the oil is squeezed out of them. The little coats of fibre left become a base for oil cake and go back to the cattle.

Corn oil is of golden color, transparent, and so sweet and pure that it often serves as a substitute for olive oil. Unlike other vegetable oil, it will stand for years in any climate or temperature without changing its color or becoming rancid.

MANUFACTURED INTO RUBBER.

Corn rubber has all the outward characteristics of India rubber, even to the odor. It is made of corn oil squeezed out of the germs. The oil undergoes a sulphur treatment and a baking, and the rubber substitute results.

The main point in favor of corn rubber is that it can be sold for about one-tenth the price of Para rubber, which costs about \$1 a pound. The corn rubber can be used in rubber boots, bicycle tires, sheet rubber, water proofing, rubber heels, linoleum—in nearly all classes of rubber goods. Its greatest use is probably in machinery, as in packing for valves. The fact that corn oil is not affected by the air again proves of value, for its rubber products resist oxidation, remain pliable, and do not crack as do most of the rubber substitutes made from vegetable oils.

STARCH THE CHIEF CONSTITUENT.

The size of the kernel considered, the principal constituent of corn is the starch. To extract that the shelled corn is placed in vats, about a thousand bushels of corn to 8,000 gallons of water. In the water is a small proportion of sulphuric acid, just enough to soften the kernel, loosen the glutinous matter, and free the germ. After thirty or forty hours the water is drawn off to be evaporated, so that any of the corn it has absorbed may be recovered. In former years this water was wasted, now the phosphates and albumoids in it amount to from one to one and one-half pounds to a bushel of corn that has been soaked. It is then mixed with the by-products which sell as cattle feed.

The mass left behind after the water was drained off is run through mills, taking off the hulls, breaking up the glutinous matter and freeing the germs. The gluten, starch, and hull are ground fine and passed over silk bolting cloth.

STARCH READY FOR MARKET.

The hull or bran remains on top, but the starch or gluten pass through. The gluten and starch get another bath and the starch, being the heavier, remains behind. The starch is now in solid form, and after the last water is dried out the product is ready for the market.

In that state it may be used in the laundry, brewery, or confectionery, or sold in the same can with baking powder, but it stands a good chance of staying in the factory and under-

winding and regulating of all the royal clocks.

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In Turkey red hair is counted great beauty, and the women dye their hair that tint.

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The busy have no time for tears. Byron.

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Idleness is only the refuge of weak minds and the holiday of fools. Chesterfield.

Waste of time is the most extravagant and costly of all expenses. Theophrastus.

The world is full of hopeful energies and handsome, dubious possibilities.—George Eliot.

ing changes that will make it
ape sugar, glucose, or dextrin.
Dextrins are gums or paste. To
ake of starch a substitute for gum
abic, it is treated with nitric acid
ad then baked. As dextrin the
arch fixes dyes and colors on fab-
cs, particularly calico, and also
ay be used in paper boxes, oilcloth,
k, wall paper, for gumming envel-
pes and stamps, or wherever strong
hesive paste is required.

DERIVATIVES OF CORN STARCH
Glucose and grape sugar are the
reatest single derivatives of corn
arch. To make glucose or grape
ugar the starch is treated with mur-
tic acid, and after pressure the acid
neutralized by carbonate of soda.
he acid is affixed to the sodium,
rming common salt, and every
ace of the carbonic acid remaining
carried off. By varying tempera-
re, pressure, and degree of acidity
variety of sugars can be produced.
hen the acid treatment or "conver-
ion" is carried to the farthest grape
ugar is produced. When the action
less complete a thick, colorless
rup, glucose, is produced. To
ake a table syrup of glucose 10
er cent. of cane syrup, sorghum, or
olasses is added.

FAIL TO OVERCOME DEFECT.
he grape sugar taken from starch
does not resemble cane sugar, for the
rge amount of water in the corn
vents crystallization or granula-
on. All the efforts to overcome
ig defect have failed. Now about
ll the water-free sugar is used in
o manufacture of beer and wine.
With the main body of starch and
e germ of the kernel used, the hull,
bran, and gluten is left. The glu-
n is dried in filter presses and in
s dry state about one-third of it is
arch, which the chemists are unable
o extract. As gluten meal it is fed
o cattle, and mixed with the bran
becomes gluten feed. The cobs
nd husks are left behind for other
ses, and the stalks have found their
ace as forage.

MARCONI GRAMS.
London covers an area of 226
quare miles.
Each salmon produces about 20-
00,000 eggs.
Asparagus is the oldest known
lant used for food.
Not a single infectious disease is
nown in Greenland.
One grain of the gold can be made
ito a wire 550 feet in length.
In Poland it is a penal offence to
eak Polish in any public resort.
Camphor and gun-cotton are the
ief constituents of celluloid goods.
Since 1862, 71,533 companies have
en registered in the United King-
om.
In all countries more marriages
e place in June than in any other
onth.
Cigars are given to soldiers in the
alian Army as part of their daily
itions.
Forty cable ships are constantly
ork relaying and repairing the
orld's cables.
One firm of clockmakers does the
inding and regulating of all the
yal clocks.
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BRITAIN'S MANY KINGS.

**ALL SUBJECTS OF HIS MAJ-
ESTY, KING EDWARD.**

**The Many Monarchs of India-
Africa, also, has Quite
a Number.**

People who are accustomed to
think of India much as they do of
the Isle of Man or Canada, or any
other integral part of the British
Empire, may be surprised to learn
that less than two-thirds of that big
peninsula is under direct British
Government.

There are no fewer than forty-two
native Royal families, and these hold
sway over 595,000 square miles of
the million and a half which com-
poses India, while their subjects
number over sixty-seven millions.

The stranger visiting the Court of
one of these monarchs, and seeing its
splendor, would imagine its owner
to be an independent king. But af-
ter a short residence he would come
to admit that the real ruler was the
British resident.

These Indian monarchs can make
neither war nor peace, can send no
ambassadors to one another's Courts,
their armies are strictly regulated in
point of numbers, no European may
reside at their palaces without spe-
cial sanction, and, finally, any mis-
government is liable to be visited by
instant deposal.

Perhaps the best known of these
subject kings was the late Mahara-
jah of Patiala, who died lately, at
the age of only twenty-eight, from
fever. He was a keen sportsman and
a giver of splendid entertainments.
His Royal revenue of something like
£60,000 a year enabled him to out-
shine many of Europe's smaller Roy-
alties.

Next door to India, on the west,
is Baluchistan, a country considera-
bly larger than all the British Isles
put together. Of this region the
king is Mir Mahmud Khan, who came
to the throne in 1893. This ruler
over half a million subjects and an
army of ten thousand men is another
of Britain's vassals.

So, too, is the Maharajah of Sik-
kim, a pretty country up in the Him-
alayas.

THIS FOOLISH ROYALTY
refused on one occasion to act upon
the suggestions of the British Gov-
ernment. He was therefore taken
down into India, and kept under sur-
veillance for some years. At last,
in 1895, he promised to be good,
and so was permitted to return and
begin to reign afresh.

Several other sovereigns whose
ideas failed to coincide with those
of the Indian Government have been
relieved of their thrones. The de-
throned King of Manipur is one of
these. The others are Yakoub Khan,
and his brother Ayoub. They are
sons of Shere Ali, who made so
much trouble in Afghanistan in the
late seventies, and had to be sup-
pressed by an army under Lord Rob-
erts. In 1879 Shere Ali died, and
Yakoub succeeded him. Then came
the cruel and treacherous murder of
Sir Louis Cavagnari, our Ambassa-
dor. A second British army entered
Afghanistan, and Yakoub was caught
and caged.

Meantime, Ayoub had installed him-
self as king, and Lord Roberts made
his famous march from Ghuznee to
Kandahar where he caught the self-
made monarch, and soundly thrashed
him. He fled to Persia, but came
back five years later, and tried con-
clusions with the Ameer. Getting a
second beating, he surrendered to the
Indian Government, and was added
to their list of captive-kings.

Singapore is a bit of an island
about the size of the Isle of Wight,
but, like all self-respecting British
Governments in the East, it has its

Henry of Battenberg. Prempeh's
gold crown now decorates the Brit-
ish Museum, it having been sold by
the Colonial Office to help to pay
the expenses of the war.

In the islands of the Pacific several
monarchs own our sway. In 1874
the old kingdom of Fiji came under
our protection at the express wish
of her rulers. There are over 200
islands in this group, with a total
area rather larger than Wales, and,
when the Panama Canal is opened,
the islands will no doubt be a very
important possession.

Another island kingdom is Tonga,
a group once famous for its whale
fishery, and containing some of the
most lovely country on earth. The
present king is George, a pleasant-
faced young man, who finds it diffi-
cult to indulge his tastes for yacht-
ing on a salary of something like
£2 a week. King George recently
got into trouble because he had or-
dered a small brass cannon from
Sydney, wherewith to fire Royal sa-
lutes. His pocket money being in-
sufficient to pay for this luxury, he
was sued, and, finally, his unkind
creditors insisted on the return of
the weapon.

LONDON STREET NAMES.

**EFFORTS TO DO AWAY WITH
COUNTLESS REPETITIONS.**

**Many Duplications of Names of
Streets in the World's
Metropolis.**

Few of the many people who have
been discussing the naming of the
new thoroughfares from Holborn to
the Strand are aware how complex
a thing the street naming of London
is. Fancy a mother with 23,112
children faced suddenly with the prob-
lem of christening twins! Yet this
is really what has to be done in re-
gard to the street and crescent about
to be made, for there is an excellent
rule in London that the name of a
new road must not be a duplicate of
one already existing.

Under the London building act the
county council has absolute control
of the names of streets, and may
change them at its pleasure. But
the council is really only a sort of
godmother, pronouncing at the font
a name selected by another. The
postoffice authorities are the real
parents, for they are always con-
sulted, and are allowed a veto on
any name which will cause confusion.

"KING EDWARD STREET"
has been suggested, but there are
already King Edward streets in
Islington, Lambeth, Mile-end and
Wapping, and one has only recently
been abolished in the city. No more
duplicates are needed; on the con-
trary, the authorities have for
years been engaged in the herculean
task of abolishing them. "Victoria"
and "Albert" were very common
names for streets in the middle of
the century. There are 78 streets,
roads, courts, crescents, groves,
"mansions," mews, places or ter-
races still named "Albert," and 42
have been abolished already. Victo-
ria has 91 streets, and 35 have
been abolished; while 60 John
streets, 50 Charles streets, 54 Cross
streets, 43 George streets and large
numbers of equally common names
have been renamed by the council at
the suggestion of the general post-
office. A few years ago there were
two Duke streets close together in
Oxford Street.

Hundreds of small streets, places,
and terraces have also been abol-
ished to make up the few great thor-
oughfares radiating from Central
London through the suburbs, which
form such a useful aid to the stran-
ger in finding his way about. What
would a visitor do nowadays if he
found eighty little streets instead
of the Old Kent road, seventy-three
in place of Tottenham road, and sixty

END OF MONEY.

"But does it never occur to you,"
asked the curate as he poured two
teaspoonful of coffee into his cup,
"does it never occur to you to ask
yourself what is the good of it all?"
"Never," said the millionaire with
decision.

"You never regret—you see, after
all money is not everything, is
it?"

"That observation is frequently
made," said the millionaire, thought-
fully, "and it is misleading. Money
is not everything, but it is much
nearer to being everything than any-
thing else is. There is quite a good
deal of cant talked about money.
It is comforting cant, of course. One
gets the same kind of thing about
birth. Personally, I always mistrust
anything that comforts."

"But is it all cant? Take the
question of health, for instance. Mo-
ney cannot give health, and it is
better to be well than to be wealthy."

"I often wonder why people go on
saying that money cannot give
health, when they must see every
day that money does give health,
and that poverty causes illness. If
work is injurious to me, I can afford
to give it up. If I have to winter
abroad I can do it easily, without
considering the question of expense.
If an operation is required I can
pay the man to do it, and under the
very best conditions. The poor
man can do none of these things.
My ordinary way of life is much
more healthy than his. The food
that I eat is of the best quality and
in perfect condition, while he eats
adulterated rubbish and stale gar-
bage. His house is ill warmed and
unsanitary, and mine is perfect in
these respects. The poor man dies
and in nine cases out of ten it serves
him right."

"Isn't that rather a terrible thing
to say?" said the curate, nervous-
ly, playing with his spoon.

"In nine cases out of ten poverty
is the result of stupidity. You blame
a man for his moral defects, and I
blame him for his mental defects;
one is just as fair as the other. And
both the mental and moral defects
are about equally capable of re-
medy."

"Surely not," said the curate,
earnestly. "A sinner may be re-
claimed, but you cannot give a man
an intellect."

"You should use the same word in
both cases. You may reclaim a
man's intellect just as you reclaim
his morals. I have done it. I did it
in my own case. I admit that men-
tal reclamation, like moral reclama-
tion, is rare."

"It all seems so dreary and fatal-
istic," said the curate.

"So it is," the millionaire agreed
cordially. "As I told you, I don't
like comforting cant. The best fable
that ever was written was the fable
of the fox and the sour grapes. Every-
body's a gentleman who feels
like it, and wealth is not every-
thing. Oh, yes! I know these con-
solatory stories for those who are
out of it. But they are only stories
and, as a matter of fact, wealth is
everything, as near as you can get
it. What wealth cannot do nothing
else can."

The curate seemed to reflect for a
moment.

"Tell me," he said, darkly, "do
you value the affection of your rela-
tives and friends and those whom
you have about you?"

"Of course," the millionaire owned.
"Perhaps one values that most
of all."

"And do you mean to tell me,"
asked the curate, flushed with tri-
umph, "that that kind of thing can
be bought with money?"

The millionaire concentrated his
attention on his cigar with the air
of a man who can provide a plati-

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Singapore is a bit of an island about the size of the Isle of Wight, but, like all self-respecting British Governments, in the East, it has its list of subject, or "protected," kings. There are six of these altogether, with a combined territory of over 300,000 square miles. There is and each State agrees to furnish His a resident at each of the six Courts, Majesty's Government with troops if they are required.

Even the Colonial Office would have some difficulty in giving a list of the kings who are under British sovereignty in Africa.

THE ONE WE HAVE

heard most of lately is Lerethodi, King of the Basutos, who has stuck to us loyally all through the Boer war. Another interesting monarch over whom Rhodesia has extended a protectorate is Lavanika, King of Barotseland, a country four times the size of England, and including all the basin of the Upper Zambesi. In his capital, Lealui, the king, has built a palace which is unique. Although the material of the walls is clay, and the roof thatch, yet the building is as big as a large English house, and the roof is supported on magnificent pillars of polished mahogany. The king is tall and dignified, dressed in European fashion, and acts as his own chief magistrate.

Our most important vassal on the East Coast is the Sultan of Zanzibar. A ruler of this island was foolish enough a few years ago to attempt to upset our plans, and run things according to his own ideas. A few British shells very soon brought his palace about his ears, and him, to his senses. The present Sultan's Prime Minister is English, while the police and the army of 700 men are under British officers.

Our youngest subject-monarch rules over the big territory of Uganda, which Sir Harry Johnston has lately managed with such skill. The Baby King of Uganda, who rules over a vast table land, with over 300,000 subjects, is son of Mwanga, the late king, who gave us a great deal of trouble, and had to be turned out in 1907. Uganda is the finest country for big game in the world, having three-horned giraffes, herds of elephants, and quantities of zebra and buck.

Kings are plentiful in THE HUGE DISTRICT RULED over by the Niger Company. The King of Gando and the Sultan of Sokoto have between them fifteen million subjects, and the whole of this immense territory is administered by a council in London, of which Sir George Goldie and the Earl of Scarbrough are the heads.

Some of the most troublesome of our subject-monarchs are those who rule the steaming swamps of what are called the West African Colonies. Prempeh, of Coomassie, got into an unpleasant habit of holding sacrifices of his subjects almost every day in the year. He was warned to stop. As he refused, Sir F. Scott took an expedition up country in 1896, and caught and caged this unpleasant ruler. This was the little war that, unhappily, cost the life of Prince

"mansions," mews, places, and terraces still named "Albert," and 42 have been abolished already. Victoria has 94 streets, and 35 have been abolished; while 60 John streets, 50 Charles streets, 54 Cross streets, 43 George streets and large numbers of equally common names have been renamed by the council at the suggestion of the general post-office. A few years ago there were two Duke streets close together in Oxford street.

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EVERY FEW YARDS.

In the city street names of real historical interest are thickly clustered. "Billingsgate" carries us back to Celtic times, and it is said that certain distinctive peculiarities of speech still hang around the locality. "Watling street" is Saxon, and, as every one knows, the cluster of ecclesiastically named streets near St. Paul's carry us back to pre-Reformation times. The ancient city wall and its surroundings are recalled by such names as Barbican, Artillery Ground, Bishopsgate, Dowgate and Ludgate. Holborn (formerly "Oldborn"), Westbourne, and Kilburn tell of streams which ran near the city. Clerkenwell, Bridewell, Holywell, Lamb's Conduit and Shoreditch, indicate our ancient water supply. Charing, Brompton, Dalston, Islington were villages near London; and Spitalfields, Moorfields, Coldbath Fields, Spa Fields, Rosemary Lane and Notting (Nutting) Hill were among the rural surroundings of the city. Islands in the Thames were Battersea, Chelsea, Bermondsey and Putney; and Austin Friars, Crutched Friars, Minorites and Savoy recall monastic establishments. Special districts, markets and trades are shown by such names as Tooley street, Old Jewry, Lombard, Cheapside, Bucklersbury, Vintry and Poultry. Wynch street, which is disappearing with the Strand improvement, is called after the Danish community which formerly dwelt on the city border. These and thousands of others have a real historical value and should not be lightly sacrificed.

OCCUPATIONS THAT KILL.

Some curious and suggestive facts concerning the occupations and callings most hazardous to human life are brought out in a recent number of the Mutual Underwriter, an insurance journal. It appears that nothing yet has been discovered or devised by the medical fraternity to lessen the perils attending certain of the building trades and the mortality rate among plumbers, painters and glaziers remain, as ever, very high, the chief cause of disease being lead poisoning. Plumbers suffer specially from cancer, phthisis and rheumatic fever. Glass-blowing is another trade inviting too early death, chiefly from the effects of breathing an atmosphere laden with tiny particles of glass. These enter the lungs and cause hemorrhage and other serious troubles. Glass workers are also apt to grow dumb through a peculiar complaint induced by handling the glass, and which attacks the jaws and ends in paralysis.

The biggest price ever paid in England for a cow was £1,200 for "Ouida," in 1880.

thing. Oh, yes! I know these consolatory stories for those who are out of it. But they are only stories and, as a matter of fact, wealth is everything, as near as you can get it. What wealth cannot do nothing else can."

The curate seemed to reflect for a moment.

"Tell me," he said, darkly, "do you value the affection of your relatives and friends and those whom you have about you?"

"Of course," the millionaire owned. "Perhaps one values that most of all."

"And do you mean to tell me," asked the curate, flushed with triumph, "that that kind of thing can be bought with money?"

The millionaire concentrated his attention on his cigar with the air of a man who can provide a platitude without troubling to think.

"But, of course," he said, "you can buy affection as easily as you can buy a pound of tea, and on almost the same commercial principles."

The curate stuck to it.

"Are you sure that it is genuine affection?" he said.

"There," said the millionaire, "I don't trouble myself. I get respect and subservience while I am there, and really I don't care what they say when I am not there. You see, I don't think about these people very much. It would annoy me if they showed hostility to me while I was with them. It would give me all the trouble of having to think of new things to say. But they are perfectly welcome to say what they like behind my back, because they haven't got any money worth mentioning, or any position, and they don't matter. But as a matter of fact, money can generally buy genuine affection, an affection that is just as real as that where there has been no value received."

"Really, this is too cynical," said the curate.

"Not at all," replied the millionaire; "in fact, I am on the whole less cynical than you. I still believe in gratitude, and it would appear that you don't. Generosity is an admirable and popular quality. You must admit that. And it is very easy for a rich man to be generous; he just plugs in a few presents, as a gardener puts in seeds, and afterwards he gets the fruits—quite genuine fruits, too. I sometimes wonder how anybody who is not a millionaire believes in genuine affection; it is certainly a luxury for the rich."

"Well," said the curate, with a sigh, "I must not let you off. We owe \$250 to the Church Restoration at St. Barnabas. I'll see if it makes me think more highly of you."

"I never subscribe; I either do a thing or I leave it alone. I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll wipe out this debt for you altogether if you preach the opinions you have heard from me from the pulpit."

The little curate got quite excited. "I'd sooner steal the money and then cut my throat," he said.

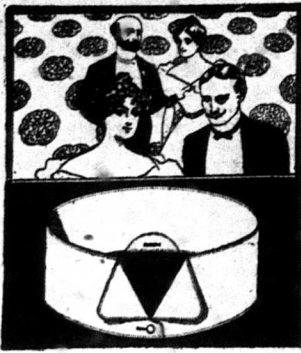
"If I could have all your money at the price of having your views of life as well, I wouldn't do it."

The millionaire smoked for a moment or two in silence.

"You're not a bad sort of fool," he said at last.

Clerk: "I would like to get off early, sir, as my wife wants me to do some odd jobs round the house while it is light enough." The Manager: "Can't possibly do it." Clerk: "Thank you, sir. You are very kind."

Mr. Kawdle: "I wish you wouldn't interrupt me every time I try to say something. Do I ever break in when you are talking?" Mrs. Kawdle: "No, you wretch! You go to sleep."



Right to the Front.

We keep in front by keeping our goods right up to the fashions and right up to the top notch of excellence—and our prices far in the rear.

Nothing could be more complete, more satisfactory from every point of view than our spring range of Shirts and Neckwear. Not to see it is not to have the opportunity of making a wise and careful choice.

We are always pleased to show our shirt stock.

J. L. BOYES,

ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

In the matter of the Election of a member to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, for the Electoral District for the County of Lennox, to be held on the 22nd and 29th days of May, A.D., 1902.

Take Notice that I, Marshall Seymour Madole, have appointed Thomas Bird German, of the Town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, barrister at law, my Financial Agent at the election to be held on May 22nd and 29th, A.D., 1902.

F. S. GIBSON, Sg. M. S. MADOLE,
Returning-Officer. Candidate.

I, the above named Thomas Bird German, do hereby consent to my appointment as Financial Agent for the said Marshall S. Madole, at the Election above named.

Sg. T. B. GERMAN,

ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

I, George Anson Aylesworth, Candidate for Election to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, for the Electoral District of the County of Addington, do hereby appoint Herbert B. Collier, of the Village of Newburgh, Druggist, to act as my Financial Agent during the said Election to be held on the 22nd and 29th days of May, 1902.

Sgd. GEO. ANSON AYLESWORTH,
Witness, Candidate.
W. P. DEROCHE

I, the above named Herbert B. Collier, do hereby consent to my appointment as Financial Agent for the said George Anson Aylesworth at the said Election.

Dated at Newburgh, May 22nd, 1902

Sgd. HERBERT B. COLLIER
Financial Agent

LENNOX

Farmers' Institute!

ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Lennox Farmers' Institute will be held in the TOWN HALL, NAPANEE, on

Saturday, June 7th,
at 1:30 p.m.

Election of Officers and other General Business.

DR. WAUGH,
DENTIST.

The Largest Shoe Dealers IN THIS PART OF CANADA

We get the Lion's Share of the Boot and Shoe business, and the way we do it, simple enough.

The Price, Quality, and Style RIGHT.

WE SURPRISE MEN in our \$1.50, \$2.00 \$2.50 and \$3.00 lines. You see them, then you buy them.

LOW SHOES Ladies' Low Shoes are here in great variety, from 65 cents up.

A Dandy Trunk for \$1.35.

If you are going to travel call and look over our Bags, Etc.

J. J. HAINES.

Napanee, Belleville and Trenton.

COAL!

Sole dealer in the Celebrated

SCRANTON COAL,

The best Coal on the market.
Orders promptly attended to.

MRS. E. M. BARTLETT

Telephone No. 27.

391f

Bring Us Your Produce.

We can give you the best prices in town. We carry a full line of flour and feed at lowest prices, and in groceries we can please you. Try our Teas and Coffee.

J. H. FITZPATRICK.

Popular Route.

Tickets to Pacific Coast points, Manitoba and Canadian North West, may be purchased from E. McLaughlin, C. P. R. Agent, John St., via the popular route, Toronto and North Bay.

21pf

Eggs For Hatching

The undersigned has for sale a number of thoroughbred Barred Rock eggs. The following is an extract from a letter received by Mr. Evans from A. W. Foley, manager of the Dominion Government poultry breeding station, Bowmanville:—"Allow me here to say that of the hundreds of eggs I have received this season yours have been the most satisfactory for breeding purposes, as far as appearances go. I have tested some fifty of them and have only found four unfertile ones, so they are also satisfactory in that respect as well." The price for a setting of 15 eggs from our all year round layers is 75 cents. Chickens hatched to order at \$9.00 per hundred.

G. H. EVANS,
22bp Palace Road, Napanee.

Recital.

The vocal and violin Recital in the opera house on Tuesday evening was well patronized, and was a grand success in every particular. The following well known talent furnished the programme: Master John Challes, Boy Soprano, Soloist of All Saints' Church, Toronto; Miss Grace

Hair Shampoo—

Packer's Hair Shampoo cleanses and beautifies the hair—cures Dandruff and prevents the hair from falling out, giving it that soft and silky appearance—25c in a bottle, at

THE MEDICAL HALL,
DETLOF & WALLACE,
The Prescription Druggists.

CARLETON WOODS.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Roblin, Ont.

JOHN POLLARD,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Express Office, Napanee
Strictly Private and Confidential.

JOHN ALLEN,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Commissioner in H. C. J.
Conveyancer, etc.
MARLBANK.

The Napanee Express

NAPANEE, FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1902

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 50 per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c per line each insertion.

Wanted.

A housemaid. Apply to
Mrs. W. H. WILKINSON,
East Street.

The Family Herald and Weekly Star.

We offer the above weekly paper, including the Coronation Pictures of the King and Queen to the end of 1902 for fifty cents.

Pure Bred Shorthorn Cattle For Sale.

Young bulls and heifers, and also Yorkshire Pigs for sale. Apply to
C. D. WAGAR,
Enterprise, Ont.

To Guelph Agricultural College.

The Lennox Farmers' Institute will run an excursion to Guelph Agricultural College on Thursday June 12th. Good to return on or before the 15th. See particulars next week, also posters.

22c

Change of Business.

Mr. A. G. Fairbairn has retired from the confectionery business on Dundas St. Mr. James Garrett & Son have taken possession of the store and will carry on an up-to-date confectionery and ice cream business.

Distressing Accident.

Painful and distressing accident occurred at Newburgh, on Friday, to the little daughter of J. M. Denyes, B. A., of the high school. While playing with a pair of scissors the point of one shear pierced the pupil of the child's eye. The little girl was taken to Kingston for treatment.

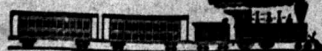
Coronation Pictures

May be secured now by subscribing for the NAPANEE EXPRESS and Montreal Family Herald. The price has been placed at the extremely low price of seventy-five cents for the two papers till the end of 1902, each subscriber to receive the coronation pictures of King Edward and Queen Alexandra.

The Celebrated Eye Specialist.

Prof. J. H. DeSilberg, the celebrated eye specialist from Germany, will be in Napanee from Thursday noon, June 5th, until Saturday afternoon, June 7th. May be consulted at J. J. Perry's drug store. Eyes tested free of charge. Those having weak or imperfect eyes should not fail to consult the professor expert optician. A specialist consultation free.

22c



Grand Trunk Railway Time Table.

Going West,	2:05 a.m.	Going East,	2:09 a.m.
"	3:33 a.m.	"	12:17 a.m.
"	10:34 a.m.	"	1:00 a.m.
"	1:32 p.m.	"	5:40 p.m.
"	4:28 p.m.		

*Daily except Monday. *Daily. All other trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Tickets can be obtained of J. L. Boyes, or the station.

The People Say

after testing Vanliven's Coal, that is A1.

East End Barber Shop.

Up-to date in every respect.
J. N. OSBORNE, Prop. 14-1f

Rikley's Restaurant.

Easter Good Things.—Candies, fruit bon bones, cakes and confectionery fresh all times. We keep none but the best goods procurable.

CENTRAL BARBER SHOP.

All the latest conveniences, Everything new and up-to-date, Experienced workmen. Give me a call.
F. S. SCOTT, Proprietor

For Sale.

One second-hand phaeton. Can be seen at Lloyd's old green house, on Piety H. Mrs. GEO. LLOYD,
95 Hamilton street,
Watertown, N. Y.

231f

Burned to Death.

Wesley Van Wart, an Indian, aged years was burned to death in Eben P nam's barn at Solmesville, near Deserion on Saturday night last. He was bruised and it is supposed that ashes from his fire caused the fire. Three horses, three cows, two calves, four pigs and several vehicles and implements were also burned.

Gentlemen, if you are Bald,

See Prof. Dorenwend's Art Coverings Wigs and Toupees, worn on thousands of heads. They are a protection against Col Catarrh, etc., and give a most natural and younger appearance to the face. T ing on and demonstrating the superiority of these goods free of charge. He will at Paisley House, on Wednesday June 4

281

Supplementary Voters.

In addition to the list of Manhood Suffrage Voters published last week, the following names were added at a sitting of court held on Tuesday morning last.

No. 2, West Ward—Wm. T. Detl James Pringle, Levi V. Storms.

No. 1, West Ward—Joseph Marce Charles Papineau.

No. 1, Centre Ward—Benjamin Luman, John R. Rose, Harold Ward.

Narrow Escape.

Tuesday noon the wind tore the awning in front of the Robinson Co. from its fastenings. It is an extra large one, covering the whole front of the two stores. John Wickham, who was passing along the outside of the sidewalk, had a narrow escape, the roller of the awning just missing him by about a foot. It was lucky no one else was passing at the time otherwise a serious accident might have happened. Mr. Myron Mills repaired the awning.

Obituary.

Elizabeth Z. O'Hara, the beloved wife of James J. Bennett, passed away at home in Watertown N. Y. on Wednesday May 14th, aged 34 years. The remains of the deceased were conveyed to Napanee the home of her sister, Mrs. Silas Woc cock, and on Saturday morning, at 10 a. were taken to St. Patrick's Church where the funeral service was performed, at which the body was interred at the R. Cemetery. Deceased was the daughter of Mr. G. O'Hara, of this town. Her husband and three small children are left to mourn the loss of a devoted wife and mother.

ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Lennox Farmers' Institute will be held in the TOWN HALL, NAPANEE, on

Saturday, June 7th,

at 1.30 p.m.

Election of Officers and other General Business.

DR. WAUGH,
DENTIST.

163 PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON.

WILL VISIT ODESSA

2nd MONDAY OF EACH MONTH.

PRICES:

A Set of Teeth for	\$6 00
A Gold Filling	1 00
A Silver Filling	50
A Cement Filling	25

PAINLESS EXTRACTION 25c.

ALL WORK FULLY GUARANTEED.
50tf

Belleville has 500 registered voters.

James Reid, Conservative candidate for Addington, is quite ill.

Kingston celebrates Victoria Day on Monday, the 26th of May.

The cheese board meets in the town hall to-day (Friday) at 2 p.m.

The Sons of Mars (Kingston) expect to go into camp at Deseronto about the 12th June.

The firm of Detlor & Wallace is about to be dissolved. Mr. Detlor will assume control of the business.

Fifty-five candidates were confirmed in Deseronto by Archbishop Gauthier on Thursday last.

Mr. J. P. Whitney, Esq., will address a Conservative meeting in the opera house this (Friday) evening.

Sousa, and his famous band, visited Belleville on Thursday afternoon and Kingston on Thursday evening.

Wm. C. Baker, an old and respected citizen of Belleville, passed away on Sunday at the ripe old age of 70 years.

An inquest on the body of John Logue who was found drowned in Belleville river, was held in Belleville on Monday. Foul play was suspected.

B Y Y Y (be wise) and bring your grinding to Close's Mills while there is plenty of water. There the very best of grinding is done with the millstones.

A rumor was in circulation on Sunday last that the Str. Aletha, had been burned to the water's edge on Saturday night, about three miles from Deseronto. A farm house, opposite Deseronto, was burned on Saturday night, and thus the rumor was started.

A painful accident occurred at Newburgh on Friday last. The little daughter of J. M. Denyes, B.A., of the High School, while playing with a pair of scissors had the misfortune to run the point of one of the shears in her eye, piercing the pupil. The child was taken to Kingston on Saturday for treatment.

The Style of Hair Worn.

Is an important factor to produce a younger and refined face and a well shaped head to any Lady or Gentleman. Prof. Dorenwend, who will be at Paisley House, Wednesday June 4th, can demonstrate this to anyone calling on him at his Show Rooms. He has Ladies' and Gents' Wigs, Toupees, Bangs, Wavy and Plain Fronts, Switches in every length and shade, that he will gladly adjust on any Lady's head free of charge to prove this. DON'T FAIL TO SEE HIM. It is his only visit to Napanee this season.

23b

dreds of eggs I have received this season yours have been the most satisfactory for breeding purposes, as far as appearances go. I have teaten some fifty of them and have only found four unfertile ones, so they are also satisfactory in that respect as well. The price for a setting of 15 eggs from our all year round layers is 75 cents. Chickens hatched to order at \$9.00 per hundred.

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Machine Oil. We have this year the best oil made.
BOYLE & SON.



PHRENOLOGY.... and Scientific Palmistry.

A study of 25 years.

No fortune Telling, but
Legitimate Science.

Prof. O'Brien,

Canada's Greatest Phrenologist, and the only recognized Scientific Palmist from Toronto, whose methods were approved of by Judge and Jury at the Toronto General Session, March 14th 1901.

By the request of several of his patrons and their friends, is now making a tour through Canada, and the success he has achieved in every town has never been equalled by any one in his profession. Prof. O'Brien is recognized by the press, medical faculties and scientists generally as the foremost Phrenologist and Scientific Palmist of modern times and should not be classed with those travelling cheap pretenders who bring disgrace to all who are deceived and mislead the public.

Will be in NAPANEE on WEDNESDAY NEXT, MAY 28th, for a short season only. For address see lithographs in windows and further notice in the papers.

In Phrenology is at the head of his Profession.

In Palmistry he has no equal. Nothing against the law undertaken. Over 10,000 people consulted him during his six years' residence in Toronto. Patronized by the elite from every part of the world. A photo read free to patron. Look out for his lecture on Palmistry.

Herald. The price has been placed at the extremely low price of seventy-five cents for the two papers till the end of 1902, each subscriber to receive the coronation pictures of King Edward and Queen Alexandra.

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Fire at Wilton.

The dwelling occupied by Charles Babcock, Wilton, together with a greater portion of its contents, were consumed by fire Thursday afternoon, May 15th. The fire is supposed to have started from a spark alighting on the dry shingles. The house belonged to Ross Peters, he having purchased the farm this spring. Mr. Babcock claims his loss to be about \$600, for which he has \$300 insurance. There was also \$300 insurance on the house.

Fruit Inspection.

Mr. Elmer Lick, of Oshawa, Provincial Fruit Inspector was in town on Tuesday. Mr. Lick will return here in a few weeks to meet the fruit growers of the county and the merchants who handle fruit. It is the intention of the Provincial Government to have all fruit packed without facing and in proper sized packages. Mr. Lick is meeting the fruit growers and merchants throughout the province for the purpose of warning them against improper packing and explaining the provisions of the act.

CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25 cents. R. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

Coronation Service.

Rev. Canon Jarvis and the churchwardens have extended an invitation to the Mayor and council, together with all municipal officers, to attend a service in St. Mary Magdalene Church on Thursday, June 26th, the date of the King's coronation. The services will be, as near as possible, the same as those which will be held in Westminster Abbey, England, on that date. It is the intention to invite the members of all the different societies in Napanee to participate. They will assemble at a given point and, headed by the Mayor, who will act as marshal, they will march to the church where the service will be held.

Baby's cold may be cured in a night by using Vapo-Cresolene, which has been extensively in use for twenty-four years. All druggists. Recommended and sold by A. W. Grange & Bro. Druggists, Napanee.

An Enjoyable Evening.

(From The Riverside Review, California.)
The pretty home of Mrs. H. P. Keyes, on Corner Avenue, was the scene of a delightful gathering of W. C. T. U. ladies recently. The rooms were beautifully decorated with a large variety of roses and the occasion was one long to be remembered by those present, being a surprise and a farewell party given by Mrs. Keyes in honor of one of their members, Mrs. E. W. Fairchild, who, with her family expects soon to leave Riverside. Mrs. Keyes expects soon to go for several months' visit to her sister, Mrs. W. R. Gordanier, Canada, in search of health for her little daughter, Vera, which made the occasion doubly sad. An endeavor was made, however, to overcome the feeling of sadness and games were indulged in with abounding mirth, and the old saying "there's a sigh in the heart though the lips may be gay" was clearly demonstrated in this instance. Delicious refreshments were served by the hostess, assisted by Mrs. Sheridan and the little Lady, Misses Vera Keyes and Irene Roberts.

Lots of jewelry is now the correct style. Call and see our selections of jewelry and rings worn by up-to-date people.
F. CHINNECK'S Jewelry Store.

happened. Mr. Myron Mills repaired awning.

Obituary.

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Patent Report.

For the benefit of our readers, we list a list of patents recently granted the Canadian and American Government secured through the agency of M. Marion & Marion, Patent Attor Montreal, Canada, and Washington, U. S. A.

Information regarding any of patents will be supplied free of charge applying to the firm above mentioned CANADA.

75,842—Alexander Hallidry Elliot, leyfield, Que.—Folding Packing Box.

75,861—Messrs. Dupont & Sills, chester, N. H.—Whiffletree Connector

85,881—Messrs. Ross & Bigney, B. ville, N. S.—Nut Lock.

75,886—James Innes, Montreal, Q. Method of marbling the edges of book

UNITED STATES.

699,908—William Brandon, Kins Man.—Band cutter and feeder for th ing machines.

699,965—Alexis Louis Manigin, J. d'Arc, (Aylmer East), P. Q.—Carbur Write for a copy of "The Inventor's E

Patrick Lyons an aged resident of Island met with a painful accident Thursday morning. While driving Lambert's bill the harness broke, an horse ran away. Mr. Lyons was th out and in falling broke his leg.

Mr. John Gibbard and Mr. Jaco Robin nominated Mr. Madole to b Liberal candidate, at the nomination ing. W. N. Dollar nominated T. G. scallen, seconded by Uriah Wilson, 1 Caracallen, color blue; Madole red.

The total cost of the smallpox out in Napanee will be in the neighborhood \$600. Dr. T. W. Simpson receive cheque for \$150 from the patient expense incurred during his illness. will leave about \$450 for the town to s

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS

TO

GUELPH, THURSDAY, 12th JUN

The Lennox Farmer's Institute has arranged for a special train via the G Trunk Railway, will run an excursion Guelph Agricultural Farm on Thursday 12th. Special train will leave.

Kingston City,	7.00 a.m.,	fare
Kingston Jct'n,	7.15 "	"
Collins' Bay,	7.30 "	"
Ernesttown,	7.40 "	"
Fredericksburgh,	7.52 "	"
Napanee	8.00 "	"
Deseronto Jct'n	8.07 "	"
Marysville,	8.13 "	"
Shannonville,	8.22 "	"
Belleville,	8.35 "	"
Trenton,	8.55 "	"

Tickets to be sold by Grand 'I at above points. Tickets good to return regular trains on or before June 14th.

PROF. MILLS, of Guelph Agricultural College, will entertain the excursion Lunch at noon June 13th.

COMMITTEE.

M. O. FRASER, W. N. DOLI
D. AYLESWORTH.

Lennox Farmers' Inst



and Trunk Railway Time Table.

West, 12:05 a.m. Going East, *7:09 a.m.
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 " 4:28 p.m. " 8:26 p.m.
 " 8:26 p.m. " 11:22 p.m.
 ly except Monday. *Daily. All other
 run daily, Sundays excepted.
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 ation. 8-17

People Say
 or testing Vanliven's Coal, that it
 51

End Barber Shop.
 to date in every respect.
 J. N. OSBORNE, Prop. 14-1f

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TRIAL BARBER SHOP.
 the latest conveniences,
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 F.S. SCOTT, Proprietor.

Sale.
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 95 Hamilton street,
 Watertown, N. Y.

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 and three small children are left
 ourn the loss of a devoted wife and
 er.

A PUBLIC MEETING

in the interests of

MR. M. S. MADOLE,

—will be held in—

**Woodcock's School House,
 N. FREDERICKSBURGH,
 Saturday evening, May 24,
 at 8 p.m.**

**AMHERST ISLAND,
 Monday evening, May 26,
 at 8 p.m.**

**N. FREDERICKSBURGH,
 Monday evening, May 26,
 at 8 p.m.**

Addressees will be delivered by the
 Candidate and Joseph Haycock, Esq.

Mr. Carscallen or anyone on his behalf
 will have an opportunity to address the
 meeting.

"God Save the King."

WILTON.

Rev. Mr. Teasdale, Fredericton, N
 B., is visiting his daughter, Mrs
 Bernard Mills.

N. B. McKim, Napanee, is putting
 up some Page wire fence for Wesley
 Parrott.

Harrowsmith and Wilton football
 teams played a friendly game last
 Saturday afternoon, on the latter's
 grounds, Wilton, winning by a score
 of two to nothing. Frank Truesdale,
 Sydenham, as referee, gave entire
 satisfaction.

Rev. Charles McIntyre, Napanee,
 occupied the pulpit in the Methodist
 church last Sunday morning. Rev.
 Mr. Teasdale will preach next Sun-
 day morning.

ENTERPRISE.

Ella Kenny visited here on Friday
 last, and Mary Dillon on Saturday.

Sunday visitors: Thomas Weath-
 erill, Belleville College, at home; Nel-
 son Bell and family at Charles Lock-
 wood's; Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Car-
 scallen at Sidney Wagar's; Alonzo
 Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Everton Smith
 at T. Keech's; Mrs. Jacob Loucks.
 Thursday with her daughter, Mrs.
 Wesley Simmons, Switzerville; Mr.
 Chisholm. Kingston.

Enterprise brass band attended
 Jas. Reid's political meeting, Centre-
 ville.

Melville Copeland, Plevna, is work-
 ing in the cheese factory here, and
 Patrick Murphy at Fig Lake factory.

Allen Carscallen is visiting his aunt
 at Kingston.

YARKER.

The public library and reading
 rooms are now open. They are in the
 centre of Benjamin's terrace, are well
 lighted by four electric lights, all
 newly papered and kalsomined. Up-
 stairs a room has been furnished,
 to be used as a smoking room. The
 reading room where all the main
 papers and magazines are, is free to
 be used by readers.

John Freeman and F. Walsh ship-
 ped two car loads of yearlings to the
 northwest Tuesday. George Lakins
 goes with them.

George Aylesworth, Liberal candi-
 date, speaks in Yarker Friday even-

The Summer Buying

Is in full swing—warm days hurry up the lists.
 The quick sellers now are Summer Millinery, White
 and Light Wash Dress Stuffs—Lace and Embroideries for
 trimmings—also the light weight soft wool materials that
 make up so cool and stylish—Then silks for Waists and
 Drop Skirts.

Special Values in Parasols and Sunshades.

A Splendid Skirt \$1.00.

Nothing to equal this value in any
 previous season. Our White Skirt
 for \$1.00. See it. Wide—Made of
 the Cambric, wide flounce embroidery
 —and deep flounce—9 rows of tuck-
 ing—This is just a sample of our
 White Wear value.

Shirts—69c, 85c, 90c, \$1.00, 1 50, 1.25,
 2.00.

Gowns—50c, 69c, 75c, \$1.00, 1.25.
 Corset Covers—12c. to \$1 00 each.
 Good lines 20, 25, 35, 40, and 50c.

Thin Underwear.

A full assortment now of Ladies' and
 Childrens' Summer Underwear.

Childrens' 5c. to 25c. Ladies' 5c. to
 50c, and the good prices between.

Linen Dress-Skirts

THAT YOU WILL LIKE.

These Skirts only require to be seen
 to be desired, \$1.00, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00,
 2.50, 3.00.

Wash Challies 8c.

A special lot of stylish patterns,
 fast colors washing Challies, just the
 thing for dresses, only 8c.

Cuatain Poles Complete 20c.

A Special purchase makes us able to offer a good
 Curtain Pole, mahogany or oak finish, with trimmings
 and brackets complete for 20c.

Six cases of poles trimmings and art shades placed
 in stock this week.

Opaque Art Shades, full size, 30c. complete.

Ribbons, RiBbons.

Lots of Ribbons to be used this
 year.—We have full range of the lead-
 ing kinds and widths. Double face
 Satin Ribbons, 5, 7, 10, 12½. Taffeta
 Ribbons 15, 20, 25c. Ribbons for
 shirring and trimming.

Men's Suits to Order.

All next week we will offer choice
 of our \$14.50, 16.00, and 18.00 Suits
 to order for \$13.50. Cash with
 order. Fit guaranteed.

See what we are showing.

Butterick Fashion Sheets, Delineator, and Patterns for
 June now in-stock.

Many times we get bargains and they are sold before
 we have an opportunity to mention in our advts.—Come here
 every time you come to town—look about all you want to.

NO ONE URGED TO BUY—Every clerk will give
 you courteous treatment and supply you with information—
 feel at home here.—We cash your cheque checks.

The Hardy Dry Goods Co.,

Chopsido - Napanee

ded. Mr. Myron Mills repaired the
g.
Jary.
zabeth Z. O'Hara, the beloved wife of
a J. Bennett, passed away at her
in Watertown N. Y. on Wednesday
14th, aged 34 years. The remains of
ceased were conveyed to Napanee to
ome of her sister, Mrs. Silas Wood-
and on Saturday morning, at 10 a.m.
taken to St. Patrick's Church where
neral service was performed, after
the body was interred at the R. C.
try. Deceased was the daughter of
G. O'Hara, of this town. The
and and three small children are left
orn the loss of a devoted wife and
er.

nt Report.
r the benefit of our readers, we pub-
a list of patents recently granted by
anadian and American Governments,
ed through the agency of Messrs.
on & Marion, Patent Attorneys,
real, Canada, and Washington, D. C.,
A.
ormation regarding any of these
its will be supplied free of charge by
ing to the firm above mentioned.

CANADA.
842—Alexander Hallidry Elliot, Val-
ld, Que.—Folding Packing Box.
861—Messrs. Dupont & Sills, Man-
er, N. H.—Whiffletree Connection.
881—Messrs. Ross & Bigney, Bridge-
N. S.—Nut Lock.
886—James Innes, Montreal, Que.—
od of marbling the edges of books.

UNITED STATES.
9,908—William Brandon, Kinsmore.
—Band cutter and feeder for thresh-
machines.
9,965—Alexis Louis Manigin, Jeanne
, (Aylmer East), P. Q.—Carburettor.
e for a copy of "The Inventor's Help."

trick Lyons an aged resident of Wolfe
d met with a painful accident on
eday morning. While driving down
bert's hill the harness broke, and the
ran away. Mr. Lyons was thrown
nd in falling broke his leg.
John Gibbard and Mr. Jacob H.
n nominated Mr. Madole to be the
al candidate, at the nomination meet-
W. N. Dollar nominated T. G. Car-
n, seconded by Uriah Wilson, M. P.
allen, color blue; Madole red.

e total cost of the smallpox outbreak
spanee will be in the neighborhood of
Dr. T. W. Simpson received a
e for \$150 from the patient for
se incurred during his illness. This
cave about \$450 for the town to settle.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
SPECIAL EXCURSION
TO
GUELPH,
WEDNESDAY, 12th JUNE.

e Lennox Farmer's Institute having
ged for a special train via the Grand
K Railway, will run an excursion to
h Agricultural Farm on Thursday,
12th. Special train will leave.
ston City, 7.00 a.m., fare \$3.70
ston Jct'n, 7.15 " " " 3.45
st' Bay, 7.30 " " " 3.35
stown, 7.45 " " " 3.20
ricksburgh, 7.52 " " " 3.10
nee, 8.00 " " " 2.95
onto J'ct'n 8.07 " " " 2.90
sville, 8.13 " " " 2.70
nonville, 8.22 " " " 2.60
ille, 8.35 " " " 2.35
on, 8.55 " " " 2.35

kets to be sold by Grand Trunk
ve points. Tickets good to return by
r trains on or before June 14th.
OF. MILLS, of Guelph Agricultural
ge, will entertain the excursion at
h at noon June 13th.
COMMITTEE.
FRASER, W. N. DOLLER,
D. AYLESWORTH.
Lennox Farmers' Institute

YARKER.
The public library and reading
rooms are now open. They are in the
centre of Benjamin's terrace, are well
lighted by four electric lights, all
newly papered and kalsomined. Up-
stairs a room has been furnished, to
be used as a smoking room. The
reading room where all the main
papers and magazines are, is free to
be used by readers.

John Freeman and F. Walsh ship-
ped two car loads of yearlings to the
northwest Tuesday. George Lakins
goes with them.

George Aylesworth, Liberal candi-
date, speaks in Yarker Friday even-
ing, 23rd.

Miss Grace Dugan, Newburgh, spent
a few days here the guest of Jessie
Winter.

The Rathbun Co's drive is now
passing here.

LAPUM'S WEST.
Our football boys had a match
with Switzerville which resulted in
our home team being defeated.

Hay pressing is the order here this
week, the ruling price being about
\$8.00 per ton.

We are pleased to see Mrs. J.
Boulton out again after being con-
fined to the house through sickness
for the past week.

Wm. Lapum and Fred. Brown
spent Sunday visiting at Mr. Jas.
Hogebloom's near Conway.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bush are
spending a couple of days this week
visiting her brother Mr. O. Culley,
Deseronto.

We are glad to have Miss Lena
Loyst in our midst again this sum-
mer.

We pay 12c. for eggs and sell Liverpool
falt, coarse or fine, and Ogilvie's "Cream
of the West" flour.

JOY & PERRY
Mr. Jno. Milligan is rebuilding the old
Tichborne House into a carriage and
machinery hall, to be occupied by Morley
H. Shibley who has rented it for a term of
years.

**Success Assured When The
DIAMOND DYES.
Are Used.**

Success in home dyeing depends alto-
gether upon the quality of the dyes you
select for the work of coloring. Diamond
Dyes are acknowledged to be the best in
the world, as far as brilliancy and strength
of color are concerned.

They always do perfect work, and never
disappoint the most exacting dyer.
Diamond Dyes are sold at 10 cents per
package, the same price that many people
pay for imitation and adulterated dyes.
The most progressive druggists and dealers
will sell no other dyes but the Diamond,
because the inferior dyes cause so much
grumbling and loss of materials.

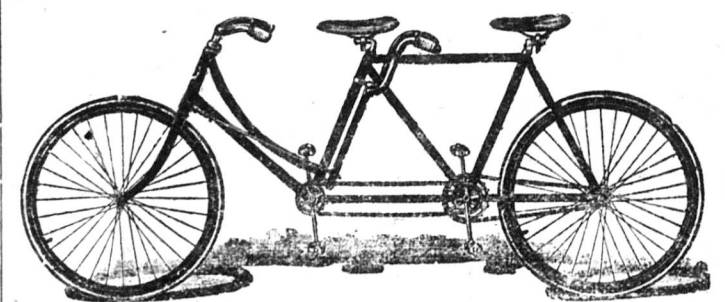
Do not accept imitations or substitutes
from any dealer no matter how strongly he
may recommend them. The poor dyes
are sold simply because they pay large
profits. See that the name "Diamond" is
on each package you buy.

Send Postal Card with your address to
The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, 200
Mountain St., Montreal, P. Q., for
Diamond Dye Mat and Rug Designs.

DETLOR & WALLACE,
The Prescription Druggists, give
their prompt
MAIL ORDERS
Just drop us a card addressed
DETLOR & WALLACE
Medical Hall, Napanee
YOU'LL GET THE GOODS.

ONE HOW IN STOCK.
Many times we get bargains and they are sold before
we have an opportunity to mention in our advts.—Come here
every time you come to town—look about all you want to.
NO ONE URGED TO BUY—Every clerk will give
you courteous treatment and supply you with information—
feel at home here.—We cash your cheese checks,

The Hardy Dry Goods Co.,
Cheapside, - Napanee.



UNAPPROACHED POPULARITY **UNAPPROACHED SALES . . .**

Each succeeding year bigger than the last.
This year will be better than ever.
Our stock of Bicycles is one of the largest and best
in Canada, consisting of the following well-
known makes :

**CLEVELAND, COLUMBIA,
CRESCENT, MASSEY-HARRIS,
HYSLOP and the RACYCLE.**

Standard Wheels at popular prices and no better
wheels at any price.
We devote all our time to the Bicycle Business and
try to do it well.
50 Second-Hand Wheels in stock, must be clear-
ed out at once.
Bring in your Wheel for Repairs and get it the same day.

W. J. NORMILE, Napanee Bicycle
Works.

We pay 12c. for eggs, and sell Liverpool
falt, coarse or fine, and Ogilvie's "Cream
of the West" flour.

JOY & PERRY.
Mr. M. D. Fralick, who, with Mrs.
Fralick, left Napanee some two months
ago, has gone into the grocery business in
Cheboggan, Mich. We wish Mr. and Mrs.
Fralick success in their new home.

The party of Queen's science students
have finished their survey of the new Bay
of Quinte railway line between Napanee
and Deseronto, and are now engaged on
the branch to be built north of Tweed.

Grinding every day with the millstones
at Close's Mills.

W. J. Jewell has secured contracts for
building two verandahs—one on the pro-
perty of Miss Smith, Centre street, and the
other for Mrs. Davy, Dundas street.

Messrs. George B. and James Thomson,
of Newburgh, have purchased the paper
mill at Thomsonville, near Camden East,
and will fit it up and run it as in the past.

Mrs. Annie Dufour, housekeeper at the
Elliot House, Toronto, has fallen heir to
\$28,000, her share of an estate in Dublin.
Mrs. Dufour formerly resided in Belleville.